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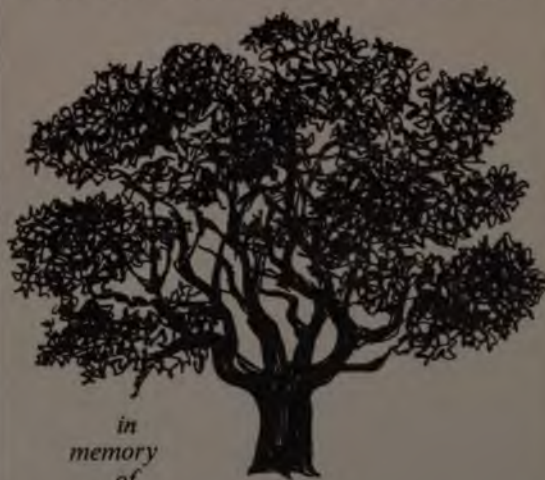
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L E T T E R S

WRITTEN BY

His Excellency HUGH BOULTER.

Lord Primate of All *Ireland* &c.



LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

HIS EXCELLENCY

HUGH BOULTER, *D.D.*

Lord PRIMATE of All IRELAND, &c.

TO

Several Ministers of State in England,

AND SOME OTHERS.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the most interesting Transactions
which passed in IRELAND from 1724 to 1738.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

OXFORD,

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

Sold by D. PRINCE. Sold also by R. HORSFIELD in *Ludgate-
Street, London*; and by GEORGE FAULKNER in *Dublin*.

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LETTERS

WRITTEN BY

His Excellency HUGH BOULTER,

Lord Primate of All Ireland &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 6. 1730.

IT is with great pleasure that I hear from Mr. *Gardiner*, that the money due to Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg* to *Lady-day* 1730, is actually remitted to *London*. I am sorry that affair met with so great delays, but considering the very low estate of our treasury, we have at last made a good handsome recompence for its being put off so long.

I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble, and

Most obedient servant,

HU. ARMACH

Vol. II.

A

To

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 21. 1730.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant embarked yesterday morning for *England*: as the wind has not been very favourable since, we believe he can hardly reach *Park-gate* before this night. There is a misunderstanding between his Excellency and the Bishop of *Clogfert*, whom his Majesty has been pleased to name to the bishoprick of *Fernes*, about a commendam. The Bishop is very thankful to his Majesty for the bishoprick of *Fernes*, and designs to take it, but hopes nothing will be decided against him about the commendam, or any stop put to his having the bishoprick of *Fernes*, till he has an opportunity of laying his case before his Majesty, to whose pleasure about the commendam, he will most chearfully submit. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 3

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord, *Dublin, Apr. 25. 1730.*

SINCE your Excellency left us, I have done what I could to bring the council to declare their opinion about the reducing of gold, but though much the greater part think it is what ought to be done, yet they are so afraid of the House of Commons, that I have not been able to bring them to say as much.

My brother justices are both against the council giving their opinion in the matter; so that at the council held to day on that subject, it was to no purpose to press it; it was almost with difficulty that we got the affair recommitted in order to draw up a letter to your Excellency with an historical narration of what has passed in council relating to the coin, since the year 1711, with particular orders to insert the resolutions of the committee 1729, relating to gold and silver coins, that the whole may be laid before his Majesty.

Sir *Ralph Gore* would fain have the game of last summer played over again, by hearing the merchants and receiving petitions, but my Lord Chancellor and I are resolved not to permit it.

The committee are to meet on *Monday* and my Lord Chancellor has promised to have a council and send away those resolutions with a letter by *Tuesday's* post.

A 2

I find

I find by Sir *Ralph Gore's* proposal to day, that the merchants are now as some of them last year were, for raising foreign silver, though nothing be done about the gold; but as the whole view of this is to carry on their present gainful trade of importing gold and carrying out silver, by the help of foreign silver, now the trade begins to fail for want of *English* silver, my Lord Chancellor and I shall take care to prevent any such application from the council.

I am sorry I can give no better account of this affair, but my endeavours have not been wanting to make things go better.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 30. 1730.

I Am sorry to inform your Excellency that the affair of the coin meets with such difficulties in the council, that the letter we shall, I suppose, agree to-morrow to send to your Excellency, will come to just nothing. Those of the House of Commons in the council seem backward to agree to any thing contrary to the vote of their House; but I lay the whole miscarriage at the door of others; * one of which is wrong in his notions about the coin, and the other †, I think, at least as much afraid of the

* Sir *Ralph Gore*.

† Lord Chancellor *Wyndham*.

House



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 5

House of Commons as any commoner there. Had the last of these shewn any spirit, all would have gone right, and I believe most of the commoners would have had courage to do what they think is right. But when they see their governors afraid of the House of Commons, how can we expect courage in the members of that House. The Lords in the council have courage to do the right thing, but it is to no purpose to push at what two of the Lords Justices will not sign.

I gave your Excellency a hint of this before you left us, and then foreboded what I now am more certain of, the difficulties the government here will lye under, if any accident should happen, that requires a little courage.

I think we shall send your Lordship the resolution of the committee of council about the alterations proposed last summer, without daring so much as to desire your Excellency to lay them before his Majesty.

The warm men of the House are as noisy about town against the reduction of gold, as they were in the house. But I have had several others of fashion to beg it may be done to save us from ruin.

All the hopes now left us are, that your Excellency will from the resolutions of both Houses, and the papers sent from the council (though without any resolution, or so much as desiring your Excellency to lay them before his Majesty) take occasion to move his Majesty to refer the

6 L E T T E R S B Y

matter to the officers of the mint, and to order what he shall judge proper upon their report.

Your Excellency knows our distress, and the genuine remedy, and except you have the goodness to represent our case truly to his Majesty, and obtain relief from his goodness, we want either sense or honesty, or courage enough so much as to ask for a cure of our evils from hence.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 2. 1730.

I Have formerly troubled your Grace with some accounts of the distress we are in here for want of silver, and the proper remedy of this evil, by a reduction of our gold to the value it obtains in *England*, and raising the foreign silver to near the middle price it bears in *England*.

The privy council here have more than once had this affair under consideration, and a committee of council last summer had settled the value they proposed gold and silver should pass for here, if approved by his Majesty: but as our bankers and other remitters find their advantage in the present disproportionate value of our gold and silver, they raised a great opposition to any reduction of gold here, and set on foot petitions against it. As we were at that time in a
state



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 7

state of famine, and nobody could tell how our harvest might prove, it was thought proper to defer proceeding in that affair, lest any misfortune of any other kind might be imputed to such reduction. But much the greatest part of the council were then of opinion, that the alterations drawn up by the committee, were the proper remedy for our evil.

This affair has since been taken up by the commons, but the weight of the bankers in that house is such, that very early in the sessions they carried a vote that the moidore should not be reduced: the carrying of that vote hindered their doing any thing farther for a great while, because the house were sensible they had been wrong in that step.

About a day before the parliament rose, the Lords passed a resolution, that our want of silver was occasioned by our gold and silver not bearing a proportionable value to what they bear in *England*; and to desire the Lord Lieutenant to get this evil cured in the proper method. What was the opinion of the Lords was, that the gold was over-rated; but they avoided saying so much, because the commons had already voted that a moidore should not be reduced.

When the commons met the last day of our session, they fell into a great heat about the Lords resolutions, and talked of laying the key of the house on the table, in order not to be interrupted by a message from my Lord Lieutenant, and passed a vote in that heat against lowering the gold at all. The warmth of the house was such,
that

that though most of the members who know any thing of the subject of coins, thought the house were voting wrong; yet they found it to no purpose to make any opposition.

Things being in this case, my Lord Lieutenant acquainted the council with the resolutions of the Lords and Commons, and desired their advice in the matter; which, I think, I may say they promised to give: I am sure it is their duty to give it: but upon our holding a council after my Lord's departure, on this subject, too many of the council expressed a fear of offending the commons, though one great business of the council is to be a check upon both Lords and Commons, and did not care to give their opinion. All they could be brought to was, to send over to my Lord Lieutenant an account of what has passed in the council since the year 1711, relating to the coin, and the resolutions of the committee of council in 1729, about settling their value. But both in that account, and in their letter to my Lord Lieutenant, they shew they lean to the opinion of reducing the gold, though they had not courage to speak out.

As this is our present case, through the influence of the bankers and remitters on the House of Commons, and the timidity of the council, the only remedy remaining for our evil is, if his Majesty will be pleased to refer the resolutions of the committee of council 1729, transmitted to my Lord Lieutenant, to his officers of the mint, and if upon their report those resolutions

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 9

solutions are thought reasonable, to send his orders hither for a proclamation to issue accordingly.

I have had several worthy men both Lords and Commoners with me, begging that I would go on with this affair, notwithstanding the heats about it, since our manufactures and retail trade are under the last distress for want of silver. The lowest price of changing a moidore in most parts being 8 *d.* and often 1 *s.* or more.

The resolutions of that committee 1729, are to be seen in a printed vindication of the alterations intended to be made by the council in the value of the coins current in this kingdom, which I understand was sent your Grace.

Whether foreign silver be raised or not, as in that scheme, is not of that great consequence, though the raising of it will be of some service to us, but the lowering of the gold, as is there proposed, is of the last consequence to us.

If his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order such a proclamation, the bankers who have made all the disturbances and opposition to this reduction, are the very people that would labour to keep every thing quiet, because any disturbance on such a proclamation, will end in a run on themselves.

And the certainty of our having silver, and the benefit to our trade by it will so soon appear, that I am sure before another session of parliament, the face of affairs will be so altered, that every honest man in or out of the House of Commons, will be thankful for the change.

IF

If I did not think this an affair of the last importance to the welfare of this kingdom, and consequently to his Majesty's service here, I should be for holding my peace (as is the behaviour of some other of his Majesty's servants here) and let the nation labour under its present distress, till they come to a better mind *. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

† *To the Bishop of London.*

My Lord,

Dublin, May 5. 1730.

IN pursuance of the last letter I was favoured with by your Lordship, I desired my brethren on the bench not to send over any more missionaries for the *West Indies* from hence, till we heard from your Lordship that a supply was wanting. Some time before the receipt of that letter, one or two had been very well recommended to me for that service, but I shall not now trouble your Lordship about them, till farther advice.

The great numbers of papists in this kingdom, and the obstinacy with which they adhere to their own religion, occasions our trying what may be done with their children to bring them over to our church; and the good success the corpora-

* In this letter his Grace shows great ability, resolution, and honesty.

† This letter was copied and sent likewise to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 11

tion established in *Scotland* for the instruction of the ignorant and barbarous part of that nation has met with, encourages us to hope if we were incorporated for that purpose here, that we might likewise have some success in our attempts to teach the children of the papists the *English* tongue, and the principles of the Christian religion; and several gentlemen here have promised subscriptions for maintaining schools for that purpose, if we were once formed into a corporate body. This has set the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy here on presenting an address to his Majesty to erect such persons as he pleases into a corporation here for that purpose, which we have sent over by the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before his Majesty: the copy of this address I have here sent your Lordship, in which you will in some measure see the melancholy state of religion in this kingdom. And I do in my own name and that of the rest of my brethren, beg the favour of your Lordship to give it your countenance. I can assure you the papists are here so numerous that it highly concerns us in point of interest, as well as out of concern for the salvation of those poor creatures, who are our fellow subjects, to try all possible means to bring them and theirs over to the knowledge of the true religion.

And one of the most likely methods we can think of is, if possible, instructing and converting the young generation; for instead of converting

* His Grace had great merit in promoting this charity, and in some respects may be said to have been the founder of the Protestant charter schools in *Ireland*.

those

those that are adult, we are daily losing several of our meaner people, who go off to popery.

I am sure your Lordship will be glad of any opportunity of advancing the glory of God, and promoting his service and worship among those who at present are strangers to it.

I thank your Lordship for your second pastoral letter, I hope it will do great service to religion in *England*; and we hope it may be of service to us here, though irreligion does not shew itself so barefaced amongst us; I have therefore encouraged its printing here. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 7. 1730.

THE number of papists in this kingdom is so great, that it is of the utmost consequence to the protestant interest here to bring them over by all Christian methods to the Church of *Ireland*. In order to do this, we are labouring to increase the number of Churches and of parsonage houses, for the benefit of resident incumbents; and have passed some acts the three last sessions, to come at glebes for the clergy to live on, the greatest part of the livings here having neither house nor land belonging to them.

But the ignorance and obstinacy of the adult papists is such, that there is not much hope of converting



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 13

verting them. But we have hopes if we could erect a number of schools to teach their children the *English* tongue, and the principles of the Christian religion, that we could do some good among the generation that is growing up. And as we find this design has been carried on with good success in *Scotland*, under the conduct of a corporation erected in that country by his late Majesty; we hope we may have the same success under a like corporation in this kingdom: and great numbers of nobility and gentry have expressed a willingness to come into subscriptions for that end, if there were a corporation established here to take on them the management of schools for instructing the popish youth.

This has been the occasion that the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy here have joined in an address to his Majesty, to erect such a corporation here, in such manner as his Majesty shall judge proper, which we desired the Lord Lieutenant to lay before his Majesty. A copy of this address I have hereby sent your Grace, by which you will see the bad state the protestant religion is in here.

And I make it my request to your Grace in my own name, and that of my brethren the Bishops, that you would be pleased to give your countenance to our address, that we may obtain the charter * we desire.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* It was granted.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 20. 1730.

I Have received the honour of your Excellency's of the 14th inst. and thank your Excellency for your great kindness to this nation in obtaining of his Majesty that the papers transmitted by the privy council be referred to the officers of the mint, in order to lay a foundation for such orders as may put a stop to the present calamity we lye under. And I must renew my request to your Excellency that you would complete our deliverance, which I find those here who know well enough the method of compassing it have not the courage to attempt, without some orders from *England*.

Upon the least encouragement from your Excellency, I think I could bring the privy council to join in an application to his Majesty for the coining of 15,000 *l.* in copper at the mint, since in private conversation, the most † timorous of them own to me, that they do not think the resolution of Lords and Commons inconsistent with one another.

I most gratefully acknowledge your kindness in those favourable representations your Lordship has been pleased to make of my conduct for the service of his Majesty, and I shall continue to en-

† He certainly means Chancellor *Wyndham*, if not Sir *Ralph Gere* also.

To



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 15
deavour not to give any just cause of complaint
against me. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 28. 1730.

BY some letters which have been shewn me here, I find his Majesty and your Excellency have been very much sollicitated in behalf of Mr. *Daniel Kimberly*, but that your Excellency was of the same opinion as we were of here, that the crime was so common in this country, as well as so heinous in itself, that there was no room for mercy.

We have had a great deal of trouble here in this affair, by giving way to Sir *Ralph Gore's* desire to reprieve him from *Wednesday* to *Saturday* last week: upon which Mr. *Kimberly* got an opinion from an obscure lawyer, that by his being reprieved, the sheriff could not lawfully execute him, till there was a new rule of court made about him, the day being lapsed on which he ought to have been executed by the first order of court. The sheriff was at a stand upon this, but advised with Mr. Justice *Bernard* and some other lawyers, who assured him the reprieve did not cancel the order, but only suspended it for so many days. On *Saturday* last we had the Judges, the Prime Serjeant, Solicitor, and Mr. Serjeant

Serjeant *Bowes** to consult with, who were all of opinion that the sheriff could execute him on the day to which he was reprieved. But some of them saying they had not thoroughly studied the point, we thought fit to reprieve him till yesterday, and sent to the Prime Serjeant, Attorney, Solicitor, and Mr. *Bowes*, to have their opinion in writing on this subject, which they gave in on *Tuesday*, agreeing that he might be executed at the expiration of the reprieve, without any new order. Upon this, since the prerogative was deeply concerned, that the granting of a reprieve for a few days should not be carried to reprieve a malefactor till next term, and since such a precedent must probably have raised scruples in every sheriff in *Ireland*, whether after any reprieve they could without a new order from the Judge execute a criminal, we thought fit to give no farther reprieve, and he was executed yesterday.

I must own I was very much surprized at this difficulty being raised here, having not heard the least hint of any such thing in *England*; but I think the affair is now so settled, that for some time at least no attempt of this nature is likely to be made on the prerogative here.

I thought it my duty to give your Excellency this short account of an affair, that has given us more trouble than I think it need have done.

Sir *Ralph Gore* went into the country last *Monday* morning. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Afterwards Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*.



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 17

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Jun. 4. 1730.

THE gentleman that waits upon you with this, is Mr. *Dobbs*, one of the members of our House of Commons, where he on all occasions endeavours to promote his Majesty's service.

He is a person of good sense, and has for some time applied his thoughts to the improvement of the trade of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and to the making our colonies in *America* of more advantage than they have hitherto been *: and has written his thoughts on these subjects, which he is desirous to offer to your consideration.

As he has not the honour to be known to you, he applied to me to open a way for his waiting on you.

I need say nothing of what his thoughts are on those subjects, since he will be better able to explain them, and you are more capable of judging of them than I can be.

I presume no farther than to recommend him for an audience at leisure, and to do afterwards in the affair as you shall think most proper.

I am, &c.

* He was afterwards made a Governor in *America*.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 6. 1730.

YOUR Excellency by the last mail will receive two applications about some livings vacant by the death of Mr. *Martin*; one from Mr. *Gardiner*, in behalf of his nephew; the other from another gentleman for the vicarages of *Erk* and *Claragh*.

I have been able to meet with nobody that can give a distinct account of what livings Mr. *Martin* had, and whether the living Mr. *Gardiner* applies for is either the living of *Erk* or *Claragh*; if it be, he applies for it by some other name.

I need say nothing in favour of Mr. *Gardiner's* petition, since I am sure he wants no recommendation to your Lordship's favour.

I have since received a letter from the Bishop of *Offory*, in favour of Mr. *John Read*, to whom he has lately given the Church of St. *Mary* in *Kilkenny*, which he says is a most laborious cure, and not worth above 60 *l. per ann.* and he desires that your Excellency would be pleased to give Mr. *Read* the rectory of *Claragh*, not worth above 30 *l. per ann.* which is contiguous to St. *Mary's*, and has no Church, but the parishioners constantly resort to St. *Mary's*. *Claragh* his Lordship says, has often been given to the Minister of St. *Mary's*, to help him out; and this he assures me is the true case of these parishes.

I thought

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 19

I thought proper to send your Excellency this representation of the Bishop of *Offory*, that we may know your Excellency's pleasure.

I am informed the present Bishop of *Clonsfert* had the provostship of *Galway* worth about 150 *l. per ann.* which I do not find is held in commendam by his Lordship, or disposed of to any body else. I should be obliged to your Excellency if you would be pleased to bestow it on Mr. *John Richardson*, Minister of *Belturbet*, whom I designed to have named to the College for the living of *Derivoilan* in the diocese of *Clogher*, but quitted my recommendation that Dr. *Delany* might have it, which accordingly he had. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 11. 1730.

I Have had the honour of your Excellency's of the 4th inst. and am glad to find our conduct relating to *Kimberly* is approved by your Lordship.

I hope as applications on this occasion were discouraged on your side of the water, so they will always be, or there must be a dangerous obstruction of justice here.

I thank your Lordship for putting the affair of our coin in so hopeful a way, and shall be very

B 2

well

well pleased to receive his Majesty's commands on that subject.

I was ready to have granted Dr. *Delany* † the faculty your Excellency desired, but upon consulting with the learned, he thought his business might be done without one. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 24. 1730.

I Am sorry I am to acquaint your Grace that my Lord Chief Baron *Dalton* died yesterday, after a short confinement.

His Majesty had not a servant here of greater abilities or courage, nor that served him with more zeal and fidelity. He has been directly worn down in the diligent attendance on his business; and I rather believe has worsted his circumstances by coming hither.

I have this day joined with my Lord Chancellor in a letter to your Lordship, representing who we think is the fittest person to succeed him, if his place be filled from this side of the water. But I most humbly represent, that it will, we both think, be of service to his Majesty here, if an able person be sent us from *England* for that employment. And I do not question but some may

† Dr. *Delany* in the latter part of the Primate's time, made as much court to him as ever he had done before to Dean *Swift*.



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 21

be found there of the profession of great skill in the law, and proper to stand a debate in the privy council, who will not think much of coming to *Ireland* for 12 or 1300 *l. per ann.*

But all this is most humbly submitted to his Majesty's pleasure. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, June 24. 1730.

YESTERDAY died here, after a short indisposition, Lord Chief Baron *Dalton*; he has rather been declining in his health for some time, and has been directly worn down by his great attention to business.

His Majesty had not a servant here that served him with greater abilities, diligence, and zeal, than he did. I believe his family has rather suffered by his coming hither.

My Lord Chancellor and myself have by this post acquainted my Lord Lieutenant and the Duke of *Newcastle*, what removes we judge most proper for his Majesty's service on this occasion, if the place be filled from hence.

But by what has been already done for three successions in that post, we think it is most likely to be filled from *England*. And we cannot but think that it will be of great service to have a worthy person sent over. The Lord Chief Baron

B 3

is

is one of the council here, where a good man will be very useful.

I believe there may be some at the bar in *England* of great worth, that may think it worth while to come hither for 12 or 1300 *l. per ann.*

I hope, Sir, you will excuse my giving you this trouble, since it is a matter of great concern to his Majesty's service here.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 27. 1730.

WE yesterday received the agreeable news we have been long in expectation of here, that his Majesty had been pleased to declare your Grace our Lord Lieutenant. I can assure you, my Lord, that those who are best affected to his Majesty, are very well pleased with it.

I should have taken the liberty from the little acquaintance I have had the honour to have with your Grace, and the character you have always born, to write on any occasion freely to your Grace what I apprehended might be for his Majesty's service.

But it is a great pleasure to me, that I have received the Duke of *Newcastle's* assurances, that I may write at all times to you without any reserve, and that I may depend on having (as he is pleased to express it) your Grace's having the
same



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 23

same regard for me, and treating me with the same confidence and distinction that I have constantly met with from the ministry ever since my coming hither.

I most heartily wish your Grace's government may prove easy and successful, and do assure your Lordship nothing shall be wanting on my part to contribute to its being so.

Sir *Ralph Gore* is this evening returned from the north, and on *Monday* I set out on the visitation of my province, which will take me up about five weeks: but any commands your Grace shall honour me with, directed to *Dublin*, will be forwarded to me. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 27. 1730.

I Have been honoured with your Grace's of the 20th inst. I am very glad to hear that the alteration which has been made in the government here, has been by the advice of your Grace and the other ministers, and that there is so perfect an union between the ministry and the Duke of *Dorset* and Lord *Wilmington*; and doubt not but this conjunction will very much contribute to his Majesty's service, and defeat the efforts of the discontented.

I did

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 6. 1730.

I Had the honour of your Grace's letter about Mr. *Cresset* when I was upon my visitation, from which I returned last *Tuesday*. I have enquired since and find Mr. *Cresset's* instruments were passed in my absence. He has been with me since my arrival at *Dublin*, and I acquainted him with the recommendations your Grace had given of him, and my readiness to shew him any favour on your account.

The Lord Bishop of *Offory* died to-day, and we shall in our letter to my Lord Lieutenant, mention such as may be proper to be promoted to that see: but I must beg leave to inform your Grace that I think it will be very much for his Majesty's service to fill that see with a worthy person from *England* *. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* It was done accordingly, and Dr. *Tenison* was appointed.

To



LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 25

time to the bankers and remitters here to sow any uneasiness in the minds of the people about that affair. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 28. 1730.

WE this day received the honour of your Lordship's of the 23d. As I am to set out to-morrow on my visitation, I shall miss of the opportunity of joining with my brethren in those just acknowledgements they will no doubt make of the many services you have done this kingdom during your administration; and it is with great pleasure I find the zeal any of us have under your Lordship's conduct, shewn for his Majesty's service, is approved by your Lordship, and that we have had the happiness to satisfy you that we had a sincere regard for your Lordship.

I thank your Lordship for retaining so great a concern for *Ireland*, and am glad this kingdom has a friend, who will on all occasions be able to serve it.

I heartily wish your Lordship all health and prosperity, and if you should at any time honour me with any commands here, I shall receive them with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

LETTERS BY

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Aug. 22. 1730.*

Have the honour of your Grace's of the 15th inst. I am glad to hear of the promotion of *Edward Feltwell* to the bishoprick of *Offory*, & thank your Grace for the news. He is an old acquaintance of mine, and I have always known him to be heartily attached to his Majesty's service, and I remember his often speaking of the assistance your Lordship was pleased to give him. I make no doubt but he will behave himself as to be agreeable to his Majesty's service. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Sept. 3. 1730.*

THE *benefice* of *Dunrobin* or *Kilmacduagh*, I know not which they call it, is now vacant by the death of *Dr. Norrish*, worth about 120 *l.* *per ann.*

I should be very much obliged to your Grace you would be pleased to bestow it on *Mr. John Norrish*, Rector of *Beitbridge*; he is a worthy man and well affected to his Majesty, and was
many

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 29

many years ago concerned in a design to translate the Bible and Common Prayer into *Irish*, in order the better to bring about the conversion of the natives; but he met at that time with great opposition, not to say oppression here, instead of either thanks or assistance; and suffered the loss of several hundred pounds expended in printing the Common Prayer-book, and other necessary charges he was at in that undertaking.

I should be very glad, if I could contribute somewhat to make him a little easy in his circumstances, and procure him by your Grace's favour, some dignity in the Church.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 1. 1730.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 19th past, and most humbly thank your Lordship for your kind intention to bestow the deanery of *Duach* on Mr. *Richardson*, upon your receiving the usual notification of the vacancy from the Lords Justices. Mr. *Richardson* has since delivered in a memorial on that occasion, which we have transmitted to your Grace with our recommendation.

I am sensible how much I am obliged to your Grace for the readiness you have shewn in this affair to comply with my request.

I am, &c.

To

ment here can grant such a license under their hands; but I find that without his Majesty's express orders for it, nobody here dares venture to grant a license to the *French* officers to raise the intended recruits, since no one can answer what heats that may possibly occasion at present as well as at the next meeting of parliament.

I should be very glad if I knew how to manage this affair to his Majesty's satisfaction, and am very much obliged to his Majesty for having so good an opinion of me as your Grace is pleased to assure me in your letter.

I am sure it will always be my greatest ambition to promote his Majesty's service. But I am sorry I cannot give a more promising account of the success of this affair, since I perceive nothing will be done in it till his Majesty is pleased directly to signify his pleasure. However effectual care shall be taken that none of the officers who are come hither, suffer on this account.

Lieutenant Colonel *Hennery* called on me this morning, and I directed him and his officers to appear as little as may be in publick, and to wait till we are further instructed in his Majesty's pleasure, since at present there were some difficulties in the way.

I have communicated your Grace's letter to none but the Lords Justices, to whom I found it necessary so to do, and shall take all the care I can, that no other person knows any thing of it. But I find by some of the prints published here this day, that some accounts are come from *England*, that a number of recruits for the *Irish* regiments

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 33

regiments in the *French* service is to be raised here by his Majesty's leave, and that the *French* officers employed in that service are arrived here.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 15. 1730.

I Had the honour of your Grace's of the 29th past, at the same time that I received one from the Duke of *Newcastle*; which I have communicated to my brethren, without whom nothing could be done in that affair; and as there appeared great difficulties in the management of that business, I have sent an account of them to the Duke of *Newcastle*, that we may receive his Majesty's commands.

I am sure I shall on this and all other occasions with the utmost zeal and diligence, promote his Majesty's service. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 17. 1730.

I Did not receive the honour of your Grace's of the 20th past, till the 8th instant, and I deferred answering it since, in hopes I might bring things to bear to your Grace's satisfaction. But though I have taken what pains I could in the matter, and have desired my brethren to concur with what your Lordship proposes, by drawing up the directing clause of the warrant agreeably to what has been settled to be the meaning of his Majesty's letters, yet I have not been able as yet to prevail with them.

They seem chiefly to insist on it's being wrong to sign a warrant pursuant to letters in which part is not agreeable to act of parliament, and are apprehensive, that as those letters of course are before the House of Commons every session, it may furnish a handle for raising some heats there.

And on the other side, they make a difficulty of explaining the sense of his Majesty's letters in the directing clause of the warrant, though it is putting no other sense on the King's letters, than what is settled with your Grace, as we suppose with the knowledge of the rest of the ministry.

I have on this occasion given them such hints as I thought I might, that I heard if the letters were returned, we should receive new ones, that would put the affair of excusing these pensions
from

from the tax out of all dispute as to the whole sums : and that I was satisfied the pensions were in favour of such persons, as that they would not be sunk by their being returned to *England*.

But I have hitherto had no success; I shall make another effort, and if nothing can be done, I think it will be more adviseable to have the letters called back to *England*, than to lie unexecuted here.

I am sorry to find the affair of the *Irish* recruits makes such a noise in *England*, since I hardly doubt but near the same number, as there is a disposition to allow of this year, have been clandestinely raised here annually for some years past. There is a great ferment here on the same account.

This kingdom is very much obliged to your Grace for your kind intentions to endeavour, on all proper occasions, to lessen any weight that might be laid on us. And I shall not be wanting in acquainting the gentlemen of this nation, how much we are indebted to your Lordship for this your good disposition in our favour.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 5. 1730.

I Yesterday received the honour of your Grace's of the 28th past, and shall do what I can to get warrants signed upon *Lawman's* and *Hoburg's* letters, that the ministry may not have any new trouble about them.

And we this day have referred the consideration of that affair to the Prime-serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor-general: and I likewise gave them the two draughts your Grace sent me, to see whether they might not either follow them, or from thence take some hint of somewhat that they thought would do.

I told them as from myself, what your Grace suggested about the acts of 1727 and 1729, and that *the late act* could not refer to the first, but only to the last; so that our lawyers have now the whole affair before them.

I shall do what I can to dispatch this affair to your Lordship's mind, but find I cannot answer for the event. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Dec. 8. 1730.*

I Yesterday received the honour of your Grace's of the first inst. and it is with great pleasure I find by your Lordship's that the *French* officers will soon be recalled from hence: since that affair of the recruits makes a great noise here, and as far as I understand, a much greater at *London*. They have met with no rudeness here, and I believe will meet with none at their going off. They should be treated more civilly than they have been, if I had not found myself clamoured at here, and fallen upon in the papers of *England*, for a civility I did not shew them: and if there should be any apprehensions of their being insulted, we shall take what care we can to prevent it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Dec. 26. 1730.*

I Hope we shall put the desired end to the affair of Mr. *Lawman* and *Hoburg*, by signing the usual order, upon his Majesty's letters in their favour, as soon as Sir *Ralph Gore* comes to town,

who is gone into the country for the holidays. The Prime-serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor-general having agreed in a favourable report; but they think the surest way to prevent any canvassing of that affair in parliament will be to have their agent make no difficulty of letting the taxes be deducted till *Christmas* 1729, since which time there is no doubt but they are legally excused from the 4 s. in the pound on their pensions. And this I think is what agrees with your Grace's sentiments in this affair. When we have signed their warrants, I shall make it my business to help them to some money, as soon as our treasury can furnish any.

Colonel *Hennecy* called on me two or three days ago, and acquainted me that he and the officers with him had orders to leave this kingdom; and that as soon as two or three of them who were gone to see their friends in the country were returned (which would be in eight or ten days) they would embark for *England*.

I must do the Colonel the justice to acquaint your Grace that I have not heard any complaint of his or the other officers behaviour whilst they have been here*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* Sir *Robert Walpole* the most frank and ingenious man in the world confessed (which few ministers are apt to do) that he had been wrong in this measure, and immediately advised the recalling of the officers; convinced perhaps more by the reasons in this letter, than by all the clamours of the Craftsman, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, Dec. 31. 1730.*

LAST week Colonel *Hennecy* called upon me to acquaint me that he had received orders to quit this kingdom, with the other officers who followed him, and that he hoped if he staid a few days, till he could call some of the officers to *Dublin* that were then in the country visiting their friends, to take them over with him, it would not be taken ill, which I told him I thought it could not. He has since been with me to acquaint me that he shall go off with the yacht which is expected to sail every day for *England*.

As he desires I would give your Grace an account of his behaviour here, he waits upon your Lordship with this letter, to inform you that he has behaved himself with great prudence during his stay here, and has kept himself and his officers from appearing in any publick places, or giving any offence; and has from time to time called upon me to know whether I had any orders to give him, that he might punctually observe them; and he has readily complied with any directions I thought it might be proper to give him.

I am glad this affair is at last happily concluded, after having been the occasion of so great

great a noise here, and of a much greater in
England

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 9. 1730.

AS probably an affair that has lately happened here may make a greater figure in the *English* papers than it justly deserves, I think it my duty to give your Grace an account of it.

On Friday last just before midnight Sir *Robert Franks* called upon me, to tell me that there was a fellow came to the horse guards here, giving an account that a *French* officer had sent him over with a horse to *Bullock*, a place about five miles from hence, where he endeavoured to persuade him to go over to *France* with him, offering him money, which he refused, that there were four or five *French* officers there, and about 60 men listed in the pretenders service, who lay there to go on board a sloop for *France*. I was very much surprized at Sir *Robert's* chusing to come to me about such an affair at such a time of night. But as I have been but ill used both in the prints here and in *England* about the *French* recruits, I thought I could not refuse taking notice of his information; and the rather because Colonel *Henney* had assured me that none of the officers who came with him had raised any recruits here.

Accordingly

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Accordingly I directed Sir *Robert* to have the fellow carried before the Lord Mayor to be examined upon oath, and I sent by him a letter to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him what Sir *Robert* had told me, and desiring him to examine the informant on oath, and according as the examinations came out, to send to the Town Major and acquaint him with the case. Upon examination, the substance of what Sir *Robert* had told me came out, only that there was nothing sworn about the Pretender, and that there were but about 40 men. Upon taking those examinations the Lord Mayor sent them to the Town Major, who immediately waited upon the General, who ordered 50 foot and four dragoons to march to *Bullock*, and either seize or disperse those people. When they came there on *Wednesday*, they found there had been about forty men listed for abroad, and four or five *French* officers with them, but that they went on board a sloop about eleven o'clock the night before.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 12. 1730.

I Have just now received the honour of your Grace's of the 7th inst. We expect Sir *Ralph Gore* in town on *Saturday*. and shall I believe the first opportunity afterwards, sign the warrants for *Lawman* and *Hoburg*, since as we have a favourable opinion from the lawyers, Sir *Ralph* cannot well make any difficulty about it; and my Lord Chancellor now makes none.

I mentioned the affair of the taxes before *Christmas* 1729, at the desire of others, since I thought your Grace had spoken very plain in that affair. As soon as the warrants are dispatched I shall make it my business to get them some money as fast as our treasury can supply it, consistently with the services absolutely necessary.

I believe Colonel *Hennecy* and the other officers went off in the yacht to day, since he told me they were to go in it.

There is a clergyman, a man of worth, one Mr. *Horner*, a native of *Switzerland*, recommended hither by his Grace of *Canterbury*, to whom Lord *Carteret* gave the rectory of *Clane*, in the diocese of *Kildare*; he has been very ill treated, and is made very uneasy there by a popish gentleman, to whom the greatest part of that parish belongs; and as he is a stranger, is but ill supported by the neighbouring protestants: he has had
his

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 43

his stack of fuel fired in the night, and I think part of his house burnt down by it, and is daily threatened to be served so again. I have now an opportunity of removing him to a protestant neighbourhood in my diocese, where I hope he will be very useful, if your Grace will be pleased to bestow the rectory of *Clane* upon his resigning it, on Mr. *Hoskins*, that I may be able to provide for a clergyman who lies on my hands; by giving him the living that Mr. *Hoskins* now enjoys; which I shall acknowledge a great favour.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 26. 1730.

ON the 12th instant I did myself the honour to acquaint your Grace that I believed the first opportunity after Sir *Ralph Gore's* arrival in town, we should sign the warrants for *Lawman* and *Hoburg*, since as we have a favourable opinion from the lawyers in that affair, Sir *Ralph Gore* could not well make any difficulty about it; and my Lord Chancellor then declared, he made none, as we had the opinion of the lawyers to justify us. But since then, my Lord Chancellor is pleased to declare, he is of different sentiments in that affair; and Sir *Ralph Gore* joins with him. We are to have another conference on that subject; and have as good as agreed to send.

LETTERS BY

to your Excellency, to let you know
~~this affair may possibly go through~~
 of Commons; but that as we have
 of the lawyers in the point, if your
 on representing what may happen
 of Commons, shall direct us to sign
 it, we shall do it. This was our
 at together; but after the unex-
 this affair has taken, I will not an-
 ny be our sense to-morrow.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke

Dublin, Feb. 6. 1730.

the honour of your Grace's of the
 me am very well pleased with your
 upon Sir Robert Ech-

much obliged to your Grace for
 the scheme about the rectory of
 it take care to have the resigna-
 and you are pleased to give or-
 wing that rectory on Mr. *Haskins*,
 and's going in his resignation of it.
 wished you, my Lord, with a let-
 to Messrs. *Laurier* and *Hoburg's*
 shall, according to your Grace or-
 that affair immediately, and get
 as

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as large a payment on those warrants, as our
treasury can admit of. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Mrs. Wall.

MADAM,

Feb. 13. 1730.

I Have received yours of the 9th of *January* and the 1st inst. but the last came not to hand till *Thursday* last. I am very sorry to hear of the death of my cousin *Tomes*. I have gradually broken the matter to her son, and hope he will behave himself under this loss like a good Christian. I am sorry to find you are so much dejected, as you appear to be by both letters; and hope you will get over *March* better than you expect. I am very glad to hear your son goes on well with his studies; and the best thing he can do, is to pursue his learning at the University for three or four years more, without thinking of any ramble, either here or any where else. My spouse and I give our service to you and your family. Pray my service to my cousin *Tomes*, and let him know I am very much concerned for his great loss.

I am, Madam, &c.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 20. 1730.

ON the 8th inst. Mr. *Brandretb* * brought me the honour of your Grace's of the 10th past. We have since dispatched his instruments agreeably to your Grace's directions. I found he did not want a faculty to hold the two preferments, else I was ready to have granted one, as I shall be to give him my favour and protection on all occasions. He seems to be a sensible gentleman, and very well behaved ; and I doubt not but he will give general satisfaction here. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 27. 1730.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 20th, and return my thanks for the directions you intend to send about the living of *Clane*.

We are very well pleased with the two new letters of his Majesty relating to Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg*, and hope to satisfy your Grace upon your arrival here, that it will be of some service to your Grace's administration here, that they did not pass in the old form. I shall endeavour to

* Mr. *Brandretb* had been tutor to Lord *Middlesex*, his Grace's eldest son.

get

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get a very handsome payment upon them: but it could be larger, if your Grace thinks we may stay till after *Lady-day* for it, that it may not appear in the account to be laid before the Commons next session of parliament. I should be glad to receive your Grace's directions in this point as soon as may be. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 1. 1730.

THE affair of the *French* recruits is blown over without any thing farther than uncertain rumours here of some letter from somebody to encourage the officers in their levies.

But as there are two or three persons likely to be tried the approaching assize in the country, I thought proper to write to your Grace, to know what his Majesty will please to have done, if they should happen to be convicted, I rather fancy it will happen, as it has happened on most of the like occasions, that the evidence on which they have been committed will fall short at the trial, so that they may be acquitted. But for fear of the worst, I should be glad to know what is to be done, if it should prove otherwise. For I find on account of the noise that has been made in *England* and here about that
affair,

affair, the Lords Justices will not interpose without his Majesty's commands.

If I am not much mistaken, when Mr. *West* Mr. *Conolly* and myself were in the government in his late Majesty's reign, his Majesty was pleased to order us not to permit any to be executed for listing in foreign service, till we knew the King's pleasure.

The officers who are supposed to have enlisted them are got off. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 23. 1730.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 13th instant: and I have since spoke to Mr. *Gardiner* to provide money for a good handsome payment upon Messrs. *Lawman* and *Hoburg's* pension; and intend to-morrow to get an order to him for it as soon as may be after *Lady-day*. Money is very low in our treasury, but we will strain as far as possible.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 21. 1731.

THE terrible distress we are under in this nation, upon account of the disproportionate value of our gold and silver coins, to what they bear in *England*, and the want of silver consequent upon it, is what your Grace has probably heard of, and what I shall take the liberty to write more to your Lordship about, if I am encouraged by your Grace to do it.

But beside the want of silver, the ordinary people here are under the last distress for want of copper money: of this I met with complaints last year at every place in the visitation of my province; and it is what is every day complained of in this town. Tradesmen that retail, and poor people are forced to pay for getting their little silver changed into copper, and are forced to take raps or counterfeit half-pence, of little more than a quarter of the value of an *English* half-penny, which has encouraged several such coiners, and must end in the great loss of the poor, whenever they pass no longer; and the farther that time is put off, the greater the loss will be.

As we have long laboured under this calamity, the House of Lords towards the close of the last sessions, applied to the then Lord Lieutenant, to desire his Majesty to let us have 15,000 *l.* coined in farthings and half-pence, of the same fineness

as the *English* copper money, at the rate of 26 *d.* the pound of copper, as we then thought that 24 *d.* were coined in *England* out of a pound of copper, the *English* had 24 *d.* upon the bottom of two shillings *English* going for 26 *d.* here, and that what profit arose from this coinage might go to the use of the publick here.

I was the person that moved for this address, and added the latter part, upon an assurance I had from my Lord *Carteret* that his Majesty had promised to grant us as much, if we desired it.

There was likewise a resolution passed in the House of Commons, probably on occasion of this address of the House of Lords, that it would be for the benefit of the nation to have a mint erected here, without any mention of any copper, silver, or gold coinage.

What my Lord *Carteret* did at his return to *England* in this affair, I know not, as he never sent us any letter about it.

And thus things have rested, till some time ago, when my Lord *Forbes* made application to me, that considering the deplorable condition the poor were in for want of copper money, it would be of the greatest service to get some; and that by some discourse he had had with Mr. *Conduit*, Warden of the Mint, he fancied we might buy a quantity from the mint, for this nation, and that he and many others would readily advance a sum of money, if I thought proper, and would join in it. I told him how sensible I was of the great distress the poor were in here for want of copper, and that I would join in any such undertaking.

He

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He then promised to write to Mr. *Conduit* on this subject, to know whether we might be private purchasers, or must apply to his Majesty for leave to have some copper coined, since we wanted copper in another proportion to the *English* shilling than what it bears in *England*. He some time after received an answer from Mr. *Conduit*, that nothing could be done for us without his Majesty's leave, and sent an estimate of the coinage as in *England*, and as would be proper for us, * a copy of which I have here sent your Grace, with what he apprehended would be the gain upon it.

Upon Lord *Forbes's* communicating this to me I talked with my brethren the Lords Justices on the subject, who concurred with me in opinion, that such a copper coinage was both exceedingly useful and necessary, and that it would be of service to have it as soon as possible, considering our present distress, since though the parliament should come into proper measures about it, it could not be brought to bear in less than nine or twelve months, but in this way it could be brought to bear in three months.

We have since sounded some of the council about this affair, who concur with our sentiments, and we had in part resolved upon having a council, in order to apply to your Grace about this affair, but we have since considered that we would not directly apply to your Grace with the weight of the council, till we had previously acquainted your Grace with the matter, and in part knew how you were disposed; and besides, if it

were once known that such an application was made to your Grace, it would give some obstruction to the circulation of raps, which though it must happen at last, we would not have happen without a remedy of better money following as soon after as may be.

In Mr. *Conduit*'s scheme we find that only $23 \frac{1}{2} d.$ are coined out of a pound weight of copper, so that to keep our copper money as near in intrinsic value to the *English* copper as may be, we propose coining only $25 \frac{1}{2} d.$ out of a pound weight of copper.

If your Grace gives us leave to apply, we think of applying only for 50 tuns, which will make 11,900 *l. Irish*, but we have no doubt but we shall be pressed to apply for more soon; nor do I think that less than 150 or 200 tuns will answer the occasion; but we are willing to be petitioned for more when the goodness of these and the want of more is seen by every body.

Mr. *Conduit* tells us about 1000 *l.* will set the affair a going, which we shall raise here, without desiring any interest or other profit by it. We propose paying the money advanced into Mr. *Gardiner*'s hands, and to make the first payment and let him receive the copper money as it is sent hither, and dispose of it, and with the produce answer any subsequent payments, till the whole is disposed of. So your Grace or the parliament may have a Crown officer to examine about the gains, if you shall think proper.

As to the gains, Mr. *Conduit* does not allow for deductions which must be made, which will
strike

strike off above half the profit he computes ; as your Grace will see by the scheme †, No. II. inclosed. Indeed, if the exchange should prove but 10 *per cent.* which it possibly may prove very soon, the profit will be on Mr. *Conduit's* quantity 202 *l.* greater, and on ours 101 *l.*

The resolution of the Lords relating to a copper coinage, and that of the Commons about a mint, were twice considered in council, whilst my Lord *Carteret* was Lord Lieutenant, and it was the opinion of every body that they were no ways inconsistent, since it might be for the good of the nation to have a mint, but as it would be long before that could be established and brought to work, it might at the same be very proper to afford a more speedy remedy to our present sufferings, which was what the Lords proposed.

I think it my duty at the same time that I acquaint you what was and still is, as far as I can learn, the sense of the privy council, to acquaint your Grace likewise, that by what I have been told, the view of some warm men in the House of Commons in moving that resolution about a mint, was, that as they are very zealous for a mint here, they were against coining even copper at the tower, least it should mark out a way for coining gold and silver for us, if there were occasion, and it should appear by a plain experiment with how much greater expedition, ease, and cheapness we might have any money coined at the tower, than it can be coined here.

I have now informed your Grace of our present wants of copper money, and the readiest

remedy for this evil, and likewise what are the views of those who possibly intended to hinder the address of the House of Lords being complied with, for an immediate coinage of copper: and your Grace will be the best judge whether you ought to encourage our immediate application for the coinage of 50 tun of copper at the tower, or will leave that affair to take what turn may happen to be given it in parliament.

And here I must inform your Grace that some of the most understanding men of the Commons tell me their opinion is, that their House will be able when they sit, to agree upon no present remedy for our evil.

As your Grace designs to honour us with your company in a few months, if it be thought proper to do any thing in this affair, there is no time to be lost. And if your Grace pleases to send for Mr. *Conduit*, he can best inform you in what time a good quantity of copper money can be coined for our use.

As your Grace will see I have wrote with the utmost confidence in your Grace, I hope my letter will be kept a secret.

I am, my Lord, &c.

N U M B.

• NUMBER I.

Mr. CONDUIT'S Scheme.

Formerly the mint gave 18 *d.* a pound for all the copper they coined; but the *English* Copper Company have contracted to furnish the mint with 100 tuns of copper at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a pound, they find themselves losers by it, and declare they will furnish no more under 15 *d.* a pound. The reason why more is given than the market price is, that they must deliver it in bars of the exact size of the species to be coined, and take back and work over again what is amiss, which is usually $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole:

A pound avoirdupois of copper is
coined into 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in *England*,
which is - - - - - 0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

If the pound of copper cost 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
And the coinage - - 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

0 1 6

Remains gain on the coinage 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is offered to coin at the mint in *England*, copper for *Ireland*, 26 *d.* in the pound avoirdupois $\frac{1}{2}$ farthings, and $\frac{1}{2}$ halfpence, for 5 *d.* a pound,

pound, all charges included except 20 s. a tun to be given to the Comptroller.

26 d. a pound is - - - - - 0 2 2

So that if the pound of

copper comes - - - o 1 3

And the coinage - - 0 0 5

— 0 1 8

Remains profit on the coinage 0 0 6

Which on 100 tuns comes to 5,600 *l.* out of which deduct 20 *s.* a tun to be paid to a Comptroller, there remains 5,500 *l.* neat profit.

† N U M B E R II.

Observations on the calculation of profit to be made by the coinage of 100 tons of copper in Mr. Conduit's scheme.

AS we propose coining but $25\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound instead of $26d.$ a pound of copper, there will be a profit of but $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ so that instead of $56l.$ profit on a tun, deducting a half-penny a pound (which comes to $4l. 13s. 4d.$ a tun) there will remain but $51l. 6s. 8d.$ profit on a ton, out of which deduct $20s.$ a tun to the Comptroller, the remainder is $5033l. 6s. 8d.$

Again,

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 57

Again, as there must 20 *d.* a pound be paid in *England* for copper and coinage, that will amount to 186 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a tun to be paid in *England*, this on 100 tuns will amount to 18,666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to which add 100 *l.* the Comptroller's fee, the total to be paid in *England* will amount to 18,766 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* If we suppose to be paid more in *England* for agency, calks, packing, carriage, and shipping, at the rate of 3 *per cent.* on the above sum, that will amount to better than 561 *l.* to be answered there, the total will be 20,254 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to be paid there.

As the the middle exchange here is 11 *per cent.* the return will cost better than 2123 *l.*

Suppose then the total gain on

100 tuns to be	-	-	-	-	5033	6	8
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Deduct from this a-

gency, &c.	-	-	561	0	0
------------	---	---	-----	---	---

Charge of remittance	2123	0	0
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<hr/>	2684	0	0
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Remains stills of profit	2349	6	8
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Out of which, when freight, landing, and other expences here are answered, probably the remaining profit may be from

2100 <i>l.</i> to	-	-	-	-	-	2200	0	0
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And as we propose to begin with

but 50 tuns of copper, probably

the profit may be from 1050 <i>l.</i> to	1100	0	0
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To

LETTERS BY

To the Duke of Newcastle.

1731.

Dublin, Apr. 24. 1731.

ON *Thursday* I was honoured with your Grace's of the 14th instant. I wish our country had been in a better condition, but as it is, we must take care to have a year's pension paid to the Duke of Devon's agent, which clears her to the Duke's satisfaction, and a bill is remitted accordingly. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I received your Grace's commands, and you have given me a small opportunity of shewing my gratitude on all occasions to own the many obligations we have been pleased to lay on me.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of London.

1731.

Dublin, May 11. 1731.

IN the New York great surprise to me this week, that some of the articles made on the 14th of May, by the two bills brought into the House of Commons, are relating to tythes, and the renewal of Church leases. I am sure what always used to be of weight in

I am very glad the storm is blown over for this season, and I hope the open declarations their Majesty's were pleased to make in favour of the rights of the clergy, may prevent any new attack being hastily made on them.

If I am not misinformed, your Lordship has been very usefully employed in publishing a short but full vindication of the rights of the clergy as to tythe. To which I have seen an answer, published, as the title says, by a member of parliament. I think we of the clergy are very much obliged to that author, since he speaks pretty plain, that in his opinion, the nation ought to pay nothing to the clergy except they please, and that the fewer the clergy are reduced to, the better for the nation.

The rights of a free people seem to be carried a great length by some people in *England* in their writings. In several pamphlets one of their rights has been asserted to be, to publish what they please about religion, and another to publish the same about all affairs of state; and this author has now started a third, which is, to be eased from the burthen of tythes. I wish the landed gentlemen would reflect, whether the next privilege of a free-born *Englishman* may not be to be excused from the burthen of rents, since the tenants of *England* do almost as much out-number the landlords, as the laity do the clergy. I must own it is with great grief that I see daily such things published, and those liberties taken with persons in power, and such a disregard to all the rights

rights and properties of the subject, as I think must by degrees end in some publick disturbance.

As to the clergy in particular, I believe there never has been a time, when there has been less reason to complain of any oppressions from the spiritual courts, or disaffection to the constitution than at present; and I cannot but think by what I am informed, that one cause of these attacks made on them, is from those who are very uneasy to see so great a strength on the bench of Bishops supporting his Majesty and his ministry; but of this your Lordship is a better judge.

But at the same time, I cannot but believe that if there were fewer pluralities, and more of the clergy discharged their duty on their livings, it would take off a great deal of that envy and malice which seems to be raised.

It is very happy for us of the clergy here, that our brethren in *England* are able to stand their ground; for if you are once born down, all that may pass in *England* against the clergy, will seem to be acts of calmness and temper, in respect of those warm attacks that would soon be made on us here.

I most heartily wish my brethren in *England* good success in maintaining their rights, and congratulate their having a person so knowing and prudent as your Lordship to assist and conduct them in the defence they are obliged to make of their property, against so unjust and so unreasonable attempts.

I am, &c.

To

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 27. 1731.

I AM very much obliged to your Grace for taking in so good part the late small return made by me for the many favours received of your Grace; and shall always set the highest value on the continuance of your favour and friendship.

I must likewise desire your Grace to acquaint the Dutchess of *Newcastle* how much I am obliged to her for the honour of her acknowledgments of my having befriended Mrs. *Spence*.

I am glad the session of parliament is ended so well in *England*, and heartily wish ours may succeed as well.

We are very much obliged to your Grace for your zeal in the promoting of the act for explaining the naturalization act, in which as you rightly observe, the interest of *England* and *Ireland*, and the honour of his Majesty's government are highly concerned. But we are apprehensive here that three clauses which were added to that bill, as sent up by the Commons, will do some mischief here.

As to the *Irish* yarn bill, which was thrown out in the House of Lords, I can assure your Grace, that I am fully satisfied the part you acted in that affair, was not out of any disregard to *Ireland*, but purely that you thought the rejecting

jecting of it at present, was for the service of *England**. But at the same time I must beg leave to inform your Grace, that it is my opinion upon conversing with the gentlemen of those parts of *Ireland* where most wool is run, that the passing of that bill would have more effectually prevented the running of wool from hence to *France*, than all the laws besides, which you in *England* or we in *Ireland* can devise, to prevent that clandestine trade; since it would have made it the general interest of the landed gentlemen, and of the poor people, every where to have endeavoured to hinder any wool being carried off from hence to *France*; and I believe the gentry in those parts would have done their utmost to prevent it.

But at present, as you have done nothing in *England* to set us an example of what you would expect from us, unless my Lord Lieutenant comes over with instructions what it is that is desired of us, I believe we shall be put to it, to find out what method to take to hinder the running of wool. And after we have taken in the former sessions, one step to encourage carrying our yarn to *England* by taking off a duty amounting to 12,000 *l. per ann.* which must be made good by some new duties, and after nothing has been done on the other side agreeable to our hopes, not to say to the promises made us, I wish the sessions

* The Primate seems to argue like an *Irish* patriot in this letter, but in truth he argues as a true friend to both *England* and *Ireland*, whose interests as he thought were inseparable.

may

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 63

may prove as easy as *all his Majesty's servants here wish, and will use their utmost endeavours to make it.*

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 29. 1731.

SINCE your Grace was so good as to send orders to have Mr. *Hoskins* presented to the rectory of *Clane*, upon Mr. *Horner's* resigning it, Mr. *Horner* has resigned that living, and I have collated him to a living in my diocese. But before any thing farther is done about *Clane*, I would beg the favour of your Grace to let Mr. *Daniel* of *Killybegs* be presented to the rectory of *Clane*, upon Mr. *Hoskins* being presented to *Killybegs*, which I doubt not obtaining from the Bishop of *Rapho*, who is patron of *Killybegs*.

It will be for the conveniency of those two clergymen to make that exchange; and I hope your Grace will be so good as to permit it.

I am, &c.

To

LETTERS BY

TO THE KING.

1731.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22. 1731.

THE lady that waits upon your Grace with
me is that of Lord Roke, as he was
formerly called, whose ancestor was attainted
for treason, and a large estate about the re-
mains of it. His late Majesty was pleased to
renew his estate here during his life: I think
it is now an annuity, which I believe was the
last favour to him and his family. Since his
death, his widow being destitute of support made
application to the present Majesty for a pension
on the revenues of her estate; and as I under-
stand, the late Lord Clarendon gave her hopes
of success, and granted her request; but
the late King, on account of the thought pro-
voked by the petition, refused to consent in person. I
understand that there are some persons there who will assist
her in her petition, but as your Grace's good
will is the best service to her, I hum-
bly request your Grace to help her to
obtain it, and to be a subsistence for her, since
she is at present without
any other subsistence of her estate, I refer
it to your own relation. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To Lord Carteret.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 24. 1731.*

MR. *Mansfield* has lately brought me the honour of your Lordship's of the 26th of *April*, recommending him to my protection here. If your Lordship is so good as to speak for him to my Lord Lieutenant, I shall be very ready to do him what good offices I can with his Grace, as occasions offer. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 26. 1731.*

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 17th inst. and I shall be obliged to your Grace if you please by the first opportunity to send an order for presenting Mr. *Daniel* to the rectory of *Clane*, that there may be no squabble about tythes, as harvest is just coming on now.

I had to-day some talk with my Lord Chancellor about the copper coinage, and we are both of opinion that it is now too late to do any thing in that affair, till we have the opportunity of discoursing with your Grace in person on that subject.

As to purchasing in the raps*, we are both of opinion that it will be very wrong to do it; nor have either of us heard any body here suggest that such a thing would be proper: and we would both beg that there never may be the least hint dropt of any such intention, since it may occasion the coining of some thousands of pounds more of raps, the loss of which will be heavy enough on the poor, as things stand already.

Sir *Ralph Gore* is in the country at present, so that I could not have his sentiments on this subject.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 3. 1731.

I Had designed not to have troubled your Grace about an affair of no greater importance than is the subject of this letter, till I had the honour of seeing your Grace at *Dublin*; but as your Grace may then be in a great hurry, and I am informed you have already fixed several of your chaplains, I take the liberty to recommend to your Grace's favour, to be put in that list, Dr. *Essex Edgworth*, Chancellor of the diocese of *Armagh*, a bishoprick held by the Bishop of *Kilmore*. I should not recommend him on this occasion, if I did not know him to be every way a most worthy clergyman.

I am, &c.

* A base sort of half-pence.

To

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord, *Dublin, Aug. 12. 1731.*

THE person who waits upon you with this, is Dr. *Delany*, minister of one of the principal Churches in this city, and one of our most celebrated preachers. He has of late employed his thoughts and pen in the vindication of our most holy Religion, and has some thoughts of printing what he has written *, if it shall be thought to be of service. I knew of no person to whose judgment it was more proper to submit his performances than your Lordship, who have so happily engaged yourself in the controversy, and seem to have the conduct of the defence of our most holy cause against the present most audacious insults of unbelievers. He comes over with a disposition to submit his writings, and the printing of them, to your Lordship's opinion.

I am, &c.

* This is probably Dr. *Delany's Revelation examined with Candour.*

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 4. 1731.

I Hope your Grace will have the goodness to excuse my giving you this trouble on account of one of the bills now sent over to be laid before the privy council in *England*, for rendering more effectual an act for the better securing of the government by disarming papists; since the papists here declare publickly, that they have employed agents on the other side of the water to have the bill sunk there.

That your Grace may the better understand the case, I must beg leave to acquaint you that in the 7th of King *William* an act was passed here, entitled, an act for the better securing the government by disarming papists. The intent of which was not only to take away the arms then in the hands of papists, but constantly to keep them and their successors disarmed; and it has been the opinion of the Judges from time to time, that the law had forbid all papists at any time to keep or carry arms. But upon a papist being indicted last summer assizes in the county of *Galway* upon that act, for carrying arms, though it was not disputed either that he was a papist, or carried arms, yet the jury were pleased to acquit him. Upon this it has been understood by the papists every where, that the said act only concerned the papists then living, and the arms they had

had in their possession at the time that act was passed ; and upon talking with the Judges, we find that act was drawn up so ill, that there is too much room for such an opinion. This occasioned the House of Lords to bring in heads of a bill to render that act more effectual, and this new act is very little more than the old one corrected to what it was originally designed for ; only this being thought more prudent than to bring in a bill, which by it's very title should have owned that first act to be grossly defective.

The power given in the old act to the government to license such papists to bear arms as they thought proper, is here continued, with a power of revoking such licenses, when they shall think fit, which was forgot in the former act. The chief additions to this new bill are, that no protestant servant to a papist shall have any arms whilst he is in that service ; for this was one way of eluding the act, whilst it was thought to be in force, to keep a protestant servant, who pretended to be the proprietor of all arms found in the house of his popish master. That the proof of a person being commonly reputed a papist, shall be sufficient to convict such person offending against this act, except he prove himself a protestant, for on some trials it was found very difficult to prove a man to be a papist, though the whole country knew him to be so.

And another is, that no papist shall be on the jury in any trial upon this act.

My

My Lord,

As what has happened has in a manner repealed the act of the 7th of King *William*, so far as relates to the disarming of papists; and as the papists in *Dublin* have upon it put on swords, and those in the country in *Conaught* at least travel publicly with swords and fire-arms, we cannot think ourselves nor the government here safe, unless the act we now send over be passed. The papists by the most modest computation, are about five to one protestant, but others think they cannot be less than seven to one. And what use they have formerly made of their arms in this kingdom, our histories give too melancholy an account of.

And I can assure your Grace, that the papists in the country, before the defects of this act were discovered, were so formidable, that scarce any magistrate durst put any of the laws against regulars, &c. in execution, for fear of being murdered, or having his houses fired in the night. And if our present bill miscarries, they will grow much more formidable and insolent; nor have the papists scrupled often giving threats against every magistrate that was more active on any occasion than his neighbours.

They had found out several evasions of the act of the seventh of King *William*, which we would willingly have prevented, but as some difficulties arose in drawing up proper clauses for that purpose, and too many in the House of Commons shew a disposition to favour the papists
more

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 71

more than is consistent with the protestant interest here; we have omitted all such clauses, and confined ourselves to what was the undoubted intention of that act, and to some new clauses which nobody can well object to, to make it in some measure effectual.

And I must beg of your Grace to use your interest with the council, to return us this bill without any ways weakening it; since without this bill his Majesty's government will be in great danger here if any unhappy occasion abroad should give the papists a little more boldness than they have at present, and the protestants will not be safe in their persons. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 20. 1731.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 11th instant, and am very much obliged to your Grace for your answer to mine of the 21st past.

What my Lord *Carteret* had done with the resolutions of the House of Lords and Commons, which he took over with him, we had no account of before. But judging it probable that they were referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, we were for serving the nation in their present extreme want of copper money, by a method that might avoid any enquiry into so complicated

complicated an affair, as the settling the value of the gold and silver coins current here, and the considering whether it were more proper to have a mint erected here, or to have leave given us to have copper money to such a quantity, coined at the tower; which method was, by an address from the Lords Justices and Privy-council for leave to have fifty tuns of copper coined at the tower, without any relation to any thing done either by the Lords or Commons here. Whereby all that would have been brought before the Treasury had been, whether his Majesty would please to let us have fifty tuns of copper coined at the tower, at such a rate as answers to the *English* copper coinage, and to permit the gain made by it to come to the use of the publick.

And I can assure your Excellency that I have never heard of any application made by any but the privy council here to the King on any occasions relating to the coin, till last session. And so far were the House of Commons from thinking it a point belonging to them, that Mr. *Connolly* acquainted my Lord Chancellor and me that a few years before I came hither there had been a committee appointed by the House of Commons, to consider at what value gold and silver coins ought to pass here; but after some time spent in it, they dropped making any report to the House of what resolutions they had come to in the committee, as thinking that an affair wholly belonging to his Majesty's prerogative. Nor had they meddled with it last sessions but that the remitters and merchants of *Cork* thought it more
to

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 73

to their advantage to have things continue in their present bad state, than have them reformed according to the rational scheme designed by the privy council: and they were the persons who engaged some members in that house to drive them to the resolutions they came to: and the resolutions of the House of Lords* were designed only as a ballance against the hasty resolutions of the other house.

After these hints, I shall rest the affair with your Grace. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 4. 1732.

AFTER the difficulties and dangers your Grace met with in your first attempt for *England*, it was a great pleasure to hear to-day, that your second voyage proved so favourable.

By the accounts we have from *England* there is no doubt of your Grace's having time to lay before his Majesty what you shall judge proper for the service of this country before he sets out for *Hanover*; and we are all satisfied we cannot desire a better solicitor.

I take this opportunity to make my acknowledgements to your Grace for all the favours I

* Those resolutions were framed by his Grace, and supported by him in the House of Lords.

received

26 L E T T E R S BY

A

M E M O R I A L

T O

His Grace the DUKE of DORSET.

May it please your Grace,

THE want of copper money is so great in this kingdom, as to put the more ordinary sort of people, particularly the soldiers, under the greatest difficulties in all their little transactions; obliging them to pay for the exchange of silver, and to take raps that are not of a fourth part of the value of an *English* half-penny. And their necessities have encouraged several wicked people to make counterfeit copper money at this time, which must end in the great loss of this nation.

We therefore think it would be of great service to his Majesty, and of great advantage to his good subjects here; if a quantity of good copper money were, as soon as conveniently may be, coined for the use of this kingdom. And we desire your Grace will be pleased to obtain his Majesty's permission, that we may have fifty tuns of copper coined at the mint, of the same fineness as the *English* half-pence are coined of, part in half-pence, and part in farthings; and that as the *English* shilling passes with us for 13 *d.* and out of a pound of copper is coined at the mint 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d. English*, we may be permitted to coin
out

out of a pound of copper $25\frac{1}{2}d.$ that our copper money may be as near as may be of the same proportionable value as the copper money of *England*: and that no private person may make any advantage of this coinage, we desire that his Majesty may be pleased to order that after the expence of the copper, coinage, exchange for remittance, carriage, and other necessary expences, the remaining profit may go to the use of the publick here.

It is proposed that this copper money should have his Majesty's head on one side, and the *Irish* harp and crown on the other. The sum of copper money that will arise out of 50 tons coined after this proposal, will amount to 11,000 *l. Irish*. The money that may be necessary to set this coinage a going, will be little more than 1000 *l.* which is proposed to be advanced here without any profit to those who advance it.

As our present calamity for want of good copper money is very great, and grows every day greater, and as the design will take up some time in executing, after his Majesty has graciously given us the permission we desire, we humbly beg your Grace will take the first opportunity to obtain his Majesty's leave, that we may immediately set about an affair that will be of so great service to the ordinary people of this kingdom.

The HOUSE of LORDS, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 22. 1732.

I Was in hopes to have given your Grace the trouble of a letter relating to the copper coinage sooner, but it was not before *Thursday* last that we could finish the affair, and sign a letter. I am sorry it is in so perplexed a manner, with so much regard to what passed in the two houses two sessions ago: but your Grace will see that in the opinion of the council, our necessities require such a coinage, and that speedily. I first opened the affair upon receipt of Mr. *Cary's* * letter, in council, on *Wednesday* the 12th instant, when we appointed a committee to consider the matter and make a report. My Lord Chancellor seemed to have a little courage then, Sir *Ralph Gore* was not then returned out of the country, last *Saturday* we received the report from the committee, when my Lord Chancellor expressed great fears of offending the House of Commons, and the affair was re-committed. Sir *Ralph Gore* spoke very plainly that he had last sessions talked with several members about what was designed, that except Mr. *Stevenson*, who wanted to have the coinage himself, every one approved the design; and thought it best to be done by the council, for fear of any unreasonable addition, if the affair was

* Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

moved

moved in the House of Commons. I likewise assured them I had promised some members to get the thing done, if they would keep it out of the house, which was accordingly done. However, my Lord Chancellor insisted on not concluding till the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron returned from the country; and that notice should be taken of the resolutions of the House of Lords and Commons two sessions ago. Against *Wednesday* the 19th the committee had the report ready agreeably to my Lord Chancellor's desire. In the debates we had, every body allowed it was the most reasonable scheme as to the goodness of the half-pence, and most advantageous, as the publick was to have the profit: that the necessities of the nation required a speedy remedy, and this was the only one; but as some few were afraid of offending the Commons, I put them in mind that we were to act for the King's interest, without regard to the sense of either house; and that though the Commons, in a sudden heat had come to a resolution, yet as they had sate since for four or five months, and never meddled with that affair, it was a tacit retractation. Several of the members in town, that usually are in the opposition, have been spoke to, and highly approve of the affair.

I must beg that we may be favoured with leave to have 50 tuns coined at the mint, of the same fineness as the *English* copper coin, at $25\frac{1}{2}$ *d. per* pound avoirdupoiz, and that the profit may go to the publick here.

We

We are not sure whether we should in our letter desire your Grace to apply to his or her Majesty, but we mean to have it obtained as soon as may be. The want of good change is so great, that the sooner we may set about it the better. As 1000 or 1500 *l.* may be wanted to set the affair a-going, care will be taken to provide it: there is no doubt but we shall want about 100 tuns more.

About letting the old half-pence circulate, I believe there wants no order from *England*, but if your Grace approves it, as it is necessary, and is a sort of condition of the new coinage, we can do it by proper orders to the Vice-Treasurer. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 15. 1732.

I Had some time ago a memorial transmitted to me by Mr. *Cary*, that had been laid before your Grace by the Bishop of *Meath*, relating to his having the archdeaconry of *Kells* granted to him in commendam, in order to have part of the endowment of it annexed to the bishoprick in lieu of several impropriations he is willing to give up, to the several parishes they are in, desiring to know my sentiments of the matter.

But

As I know how poorly those parishes are provided for at present, I cannot but approve the design, as do my brethren the Lords Justices.

But to prevent any misunderstandings or exceptions, I desired the Bishop of *Meath* to deliver in a memorial to the Lords Justices, that we might in common consider the matter and recommend it jointly to your Grace; but as my brethren have been lately out of town at Sir *Ralph Gore's*, and I am going this week on my visitation, where I shall be absent for a fortnight, nothing can well be done in it till my return. However, I promised the Bishop of *Meath*, that I would in the mean time acquaint your Grace with my approbation of it, and would give it all possible dispatch at my return; with which he was well satisfied. And I hope at my return to *Dublin*, we shall jointly recommend it to your Grace. He proposes by your Grace's assistance to have the affair settled by an *English* act of parliament next session; but it is necessary he should have the archdeaconry in commendam in the mean time, that it may not lapse. When the affair is settled in better form, I shall trouble your Grace with a more particular account of it.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 27. 1722.

THE bearer, Mr. *Horan*, is a gentleman whom I presented to your Grace in this kingdom, when he gave you a memorial of his case.

He is the person who had a trial here with a descendant of one of those who went to *France* upon the surrender of *Limerick*, and afterwards followed the cause to the House of Lords in *England*, and was encouraged by those in power here to solicit an explanation of the 7th and 10th of *Queen Anne*, by a new act in *England*, so as to secure protestant purchasers against the descendants of those who chose to go and serve *France*, rather than stay in their own country.

On this occasion he has taken several journeys to *England*, and been at very great expences, and has certainly been a considerable loser, the estate of which he had been a purchaser, not making him amends for his expences. He therefore hopes that as he has stood the expence of a law-suit here, and an appeal in *England*, and been at great trouble and expence in soliciting an affair, the well settling of which is of great consequence to the protestant interest of this kingdom, your Grace would be so kind as to recommend him to his Majesty's favour for some place in this kingdom.

Most

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 83

Most of the facts he mentions since 1724, I know to be true, and I am thoroughly sensible he must have been a sufferer in this affair, which I think it is a pity he should be, and therefore I recommend him to your Grace's favour.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin; Oct. 17. 1732.

I Had owned the honour of your Grace's sooner but that I found by it that there were very little hopes of any thing being done in the affair of our copper coinage, till his Majesty's arrival brought the several great officers to town. As that is now done, and the hurry of compliments on that occasion is now over, I must beg of your Grace to forward that affair as much as you can. I hope what is so reasonable in itself, so necessary for us, and of no damage to *England*, will meet with no difficulty on your side of the water.

Your Grace most justly thought it could have met with no objections here, especially after what you had heard on that subject from so many of the principal persons here. Nor had there been any obstacle here, but for the timorousness of one person*.

* Lord Chancellor Wyndham.

But as the thing is so much wanted, and the method proposed for doing it, in itself so reasonable and just, I make no doubt but when it is once well executed, every body will applaud it.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 28. 1732.

SINCE I came to town to settle, there have been with me my Lord *Mount Alexander* and Lord *Strangford*, to desire I would put your Grace in mind of them, now upon his Majesty's return.

The case of the first your Grace knows is that he has nothing at all to subsist upon, and is ready on all occasions to attend his Majesty's service at the House of Lords. The case of the latter is, that there is a pension granted for the maintenance of my Lord and his mother; but as he is now of age and learning fit for the University, he would willingly prosecute his studies at the college here, but without an additional pension from his Majesty's bounty, he is unable to be at the expence. I am told he is a good scholar, and soberly disposed; and I should think it is a pity he should not be encouraged to go on and improve himself.

As this is their case, I take the liberty to recommend them to your Grace for your intercession

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 85

tion with his Majesty, that he may be pleased to grant to each of them some mark of favour out of his royal bounty †. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 2. 1732.

SINCE we wrote yesterday to acquaint your Grace with the death of General *Stern*, my Lord *Cavan* is come to town and has delivered in his memorial relating to the mastership of the hospital. I believe there is no one applies on this occasion, that has been longer in the service than his Lordship, and that more constantly attended his duty whilst he was in the army. Your Grace very well knows he is the only Lay-Lord that is a man of business in the House of Lords, where he is never wanting to serve the government: and I should hope it will not be thought amiss to consider one of that house, for a post now vacant. And if he has this preferment, he will always be at hand to assist in the Privy-council. He is very willing, if this provision be made for him, to drop the pension he at present enjoys of 400 *l. per ann.* which will be an ease to our establishment, and that your Grace knows is of some

† The Primate's request was granted.

consequence here. On these considerations I cannot but heartily recommend him to your Grace for his Majesty's favour on this vacancy.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 7. 1732.

AS we have not yet had any intimations of his Majesty's pleasure about the mastership of the hospital here; I just take the liberty to put your Grace again in mind of my Lord Cavan, as I cannot but think, if the place is disposed of to any person here, it would be of service to his Majesty in the House of Lords, to bestow it on his Lordship. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 11. 1732.

I Had the honour of your Grace's of *Dec. 28*,
last *Sunday*.

I do not question but there were good reasons why my Lord *Cavan* could not be provided for at present ; but I hope some care will be taken of him on another opportunity. We shall to morrow have a meeting of the governors of the hospital, when we shall take care to appoint Colonel *Bragg* master of the hospital, whom I heartily wish joy of this promotion.

My Lord *Altham* has within this post or two written to your Grace to have somewhat farther done for him by his Majesty, and I promised him to write to your Grace on his behalf. His present pension is 200 *l. per ann.* which I fear is pretty much anticipated by debts he had contracted for his subsistence, before his Majesty was pleased to grant it him. But if it be not anticipated, as he has a lady and three children alive, and one coming every year, it will be very hard for him to carry the year about with his present pension. If your Grace could prevail on his Majesty to make some addition to what he has at present, it would be a very seasonable relief to one who I am certain is at present reduced to such necessities, as it is a pity a peer of this kingdom,

kingdom, and who may possibly be a peer of *Great Britain*, should be reduced to.

I am, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 25. 1732.

I Am very sorry I am obliged to trouble your Grace on an occasion so melancholy to myself. My wife's breast has been very bad for some time, but of late is grown much worse, which makes me very desirous to carry her over to *England*, to see whether I can meet with better advice there than here. But I am sensible, as I am in the government here, I cannot stir without his Majesty's leave, whether by his letter, or by signifying his pleasure to the government here by your Grace, I cannot tell. I must therefore beg of your Grace to obtain his Majesty's leave for my coming to *England*, as soon as may be, for I am under apprehensions, that if my wife is not removed soon, her breast may be so bad, that it may be dangerous for her to travel.

I think there will be no difficulty in letting the government stand as it does, or that an order from his Majesty may be lodged here to grant a commission to my Lord Chancellor and Sir *Ralph Gore* to act jointly or separately, in case either of them should be taken ill. I do not speak this upon my own account, since I shall not reckon myself entitled to

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 89

to any salary from the day I leave *Ireland*. I have communicated this affair to my Lord Chancellor, but no farther; and I can assure your Grace I shall not stay needlessly in *England*, if his Majesty pleases to give me his gracious leave to take this journey. And it may happen, that after leave obtained, I may find it impracticable to stir.

Your kind and speedy interposition with his Majesty on this occasion, will be a very great obligation to,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 12. 1732.

I Humbly thank your Grace for procuring me his Majesty's leave for coming to *England*. I hope by the next mail to receive his Majesty's letter in due form.

If I had been apprehensive of their wanting a form at the secretary's office, which I fear has occasioned some delay in my affair, I should at first have sent them the King's letter, granted to his late Grace of *Dublin*, on a like occasion, but it was not suggested to me till late, and I sent it to Mr. *Delafaye* *, this day se'nnight. But I hope they will have found a form before that comes to hand.

† One of the Under Secretary's of State.

As soon as his Majesty's letter comes, I shall make what haste I can to *London*, if my spouse is able to undertake the journey; when I hope to have the honour to wait on your Grace.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 24. 1732.

YOUR Grace so well knew Sir *Ralph Gore*, and the deserved esteem he had, that I need say nothing of his character, or the loss the publick will have by his death. For my own particular, it has put me in my present circumstances, under the greatest distress.

I thank your Lordship for obtaining for me his Majesty's leave to come over to *England*, and his Majesty's letter to alter the quorum here to make my absence the less inconvenient. When the letter came, Sir *Ralph* was in a very bad way, so that if the new commission had passed, there was I believe a necessity of passing it before his death, which would have made it the more practicable for me to go to *England* though he died; not that I would have done it, without first knowing his Majesty's pleasure. But as the government was in danger of being in a case unforeseen when that letter was granted, and your Grace enjoining me not to produce that letter except my journey was certain, I did not think myself sufficiently authorized

rized to have a new commission passed, and accordingly nothing was done in it, and I believe now nothing can be done in virtue of that letter.

*As Sir Ralph Gore is dead, there seems to be an opportunity, without any offence, of putting the General * in as the third person in the commission †, who I remember your Grace thought was the proper person, and that it was inconvenient and even dangerous to let the government keep on too long with the office of the speaker.*

My Lord Chancellor and I shall very soon trouble your Grace with our opinion, whom we think it will be most for his Majesty's service to recommend for speaker.

As I cannot but wish that I may be at liberty, if her health will permit it, to carry my wife over to *England*, for advice, *I would humbly offer, that if my Lord Shannon be added to the commission of Lords Justices, and the clause for enabling one Lord Justice to act in the absence or sickness of the others, though my Lord Shannon could not be here so soon, yet, as one of this country would actually be in the commission, and might be expected here in a little time, I might be able to go to England in less than three weeks, if my wife should not by that time be too ill to travel. But if my journey at this time be thought prejudicial to his Majesty's service here, I entirely submit.*

The point is a matter of great moment to the peace of this kingdom, not only during your Grace's

* Of the army.

† Of Lords Justices.

administration,

administration, but probably under several successors to your Grace; and I hope will not therefore be too hastily determined, I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 6. 1732.

IN the letter from the council to your Grace, notice is taken that no answer is come to their former application for the currency of the old copper money for some time: and it is apprehended that without some order on that head there may, upon issuing out the new species, be such a stagnation of the old copper, as may occasion great distress, if not some disturbance among the meaner people. It was therefore the opinion of the council that his Majesty should be desired to give such orders as he shall in his wisdom judge proper in that affair, to prevent a sudden stop to the currency of the old species. The raps were by all thought to be out of the question. And this was so much the sense of the council, that till somewhat of this nature be done, I am satisfied my Lord Chancellor will not advance one step in this affair.

I have since talked with the commissioners on that subject, whose opinion is, that as in *England* the collectors are not obliged to receive more than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in any one payment in copper, as 6 d. is there

there the least piece of common silver money; so here, where $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ is our least piece of silver coin, they should not be obliged to receive more than $6d.$ in copper in any one payment; though they may be left at liberty to receive more, if they please.

But I cannot but think it will be necessary to put some restraint upon that liberty, so that they may not *e. g.* at the most take more than one shilling in the pound in copper in one payment, to prevent as much as may be, the fraud of collectors.

There is another trouble I must give your Grace in this affair: I think the directions your Grace sent us in your letter, to give what orders were proper in this affair, were sufficient to authorize us to appoint an agent, or take any other necessary step; but my Lord Chancellor is grown so much more scrupulous, since the death of Sir *Ralph Gore*, that at first he talked of appointing no agent, except such agent would give security to indemnify him in case of any accident or mismanagement: but I have since brought him, upon the advice of my Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson*, to consent to appoint an agent, and set the work a going, if your Grace will signify to us that it is his Majesty's pleasure that we should appoint an agent in this affair: I think it would not be amiss if it were expressed *such agent or agents as we shall judge proper either here or in England.*

Mr. *Gardiner* is willing to undertake the agency of this affair, and will answer the calls for money out of his own cash; and as the bank-

res

ers here stand obliged to him for his favour on many occasions, he hopes to engage some of them to get a correspondent of theirs in *London*, to negotiate the contract, and do what else is necessary there, without being paid for agency. He was even willing to have indemnified my Lord Chancellor, but that I thought was too much.

I should be glad if we had his Majesty's pleasure signified to us to those two points, as soon as may be conveniently, because I fear no material step will be taken here till that is done.

Mr. *Gardiner* will in the mean time write to a proper person in *London* to enquire about the price of copper, and prepare matters there, but till his Majesty's pleasure be signified, we shall not be able to advance farther here.

I am very sorry your Grace should have so much trouble in an affair that every body allows to be even necessary for carrying on all smaller transactions here. And if it were in my power, I would save your Grace this trouble.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Mar. 15. 1732.*

WE received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 10th instant, and write again in the same manner, that what has passed on this occasion, may as far as in us lies, be a secret to all persons here.

In our last we represented to your Grace our thoughts concerning the several candidates, and that Mr. *Boyle* appeared to us to have by much the best personal interest, and such as could not without difficulty be opposed, if he persisted in his pretensions. If this was not the case of one of the candidates, it might be adviseable to wait for such accidents as time may throw in the way, before his Majesty favoured either of them with his recommendation; but as it is a thing hardly to be expected that any number of persons should keep themselves disengaged for so long a time as six months, and as there may not be wanting those who may endeavour to persuade Mr. *Boyle* that he has not been kindly used by the government's taking no favourable notice of his applications, we are very apprehensive that such delay may give room to the forming some party, which may raise a dangerous opposition to so late a recommendation as your Grace proposes. We should be very unwilling to disoblige either of the candidates,

candidates, as being persons for whom we have a great regard, but we beg leave to observe, that since such declaration must be made before the election, the effects of any resentment on that account may be worn out the sooner it is made, especially if it be in favour of one, who it is generally thought cannot fail of success. It may be proper to take notice that it is almost a general notion, that if *Mr. Boyle* was once recommended by the government, all other opposition would be at an end.

People have not been wanting to surmise here, that *Mr. Boyle's* standing was only in order to transfer his interest at a proper time to some other. The effect of this has been, that *Mr. Boyle* has by his friends, discountenanced any such suggestion, and many of his friends have declared against any such transfer.

We assure your Grace we continue in the same opinion we were of when your Grace was here as to the filling up the third place in the government, and this seems a favourable opportunity for putting that scheme in execution.

Your Grace must be sensible that 500*l.* a session cannot be a sufficient provision for the expence of a speaker, and therefore he will be apt to expect some other support from the government. Whether the chancellorship of the Exchequer be a post proper for a speaker not otherwise provided for, is a matter we shall not presume to meddle with; but we cannot help taking notice, that from the nature and duties of that office, it may be for his Majesty's service that it should

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should be given to some person of weight, who usually resides here.

We shall use our best interest and endeavours to keep the friends of the government disengaged till his Majesty's farther pleasure is known.

Your Grace will excuse us for being so particular in an affair wherein his Majesty's service, the ease and honour of your Grace's administration, and the quiet of this kingdom, are highly concerned*. We are,

My Lord, &c.

*To Mr. Walter Cary, Secretary to the
Lord Lieutenant.*

SIR,

Dublin, Apr. 7. 1733.

I Have received yours of the 24th past, and hoped to have answered it sooner, but that we are still starting difficulty after difficulty in the matter of the copper coinage, which made me willing to see them all through if I could, before I give you any farther trouble: and I hope we shall upon the return of the Judges from the circuit, be able to settle them all. As for money, I had taken care about that, but I find now it is

* The two principal candidates were Mr. Prime-serjeant *Singleton*, and Mr. *Boyle*, who was created Earl of *Shannon*; and it was generally thought that the Primate turned the scale in favour of Mr. *Boyle*, who was chosen speaker. Mr. *Boyle* was a stanch whig, and a steady friend to the House of *Hanover*, and ever acted in perfect harmony with the Primate.

doubted whether any private person may advance it with safety, though he desires to get nothing by doing so. However in whatever way the money is advanced, there can never be more than about 2000 *l.* paid before hand. I thought all was over when my Lord Lieutenant was pleased to signify to us that it was his Majesty's pleasure we should name an agent, but I find myself mistaken. I have begged hard that all may be thought of at once, and as there will be a necessity of a King's letter for keeping on the circulation of the old half-pence, and circulating the new, and as the Commissioners answer to what was referred to them is now come to our hands, I flatter myself we shall draw up the form of a King's letter, that will contain all the powers we *fancy* we want, and set this affair a going at last. I must beg the favour of your assistance to expedite the passing of the King's letter, when we send it over. I shall then trouble you again on this subject. In the mean time I thank you for putting my Lord Lieutenant in mind of Mr. *Warren's* affair; and I shall by this post thank his Grace for his favour on that occasion. I am,

Sir, your humble servant,

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, Apr. 7. 1733.*

I Humbly thank your Grace for your favour in giving leave of Mr. *Digby* to resign his place of Porter to the Castle in favour of Mr. *Warren*. But though I was desirous to serve Mr. *Warren*, yet had I known what Mr. *Cary* has informed me of, viz. the solicitations Mr. *Digby* had used not long ago to get into that place, I should have staid for some other opportunity to have served Mr. *Warren*. I am,

Your Grace's, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, May 3. 1733.*

I Hope your Grace will have the goodness to excuse my giving you this trouble. One Mr. *Godly* is chaplain to Brigadier General *Dormer's* regiment on our establishment, and I am disposed to bestow on him a parsonage in my gift, but as I have several of the clergy here on my hands, I must at the same time make some provision for for one to whom I lye under a promise of preferment, his name is *John Richardson*, Dean of *Kilmacduagh*; so that the removal of Mr. *Godly* de-

pende upon the Brigadier General being so good as to permit Mr. *Godly* to resign his chaplainship in favour of Mr. *Richardson*. I am sensible there is usually upon these occasions a present to the Colonel for his consent, but as the chaplain who quits cannot well make any such present, and the person I propose to succeed him, is too poor to make it, I must beg the favour of Mr. *Dormer* to permit the resignation without any present. He will have one advantage by the change, that Mr. *Richardson* is at least 25 years older than Mr. *Godly*. As I have not the happiness to be acquainted with the General, I cannot apply to him myself for this favour, but I am assured your Grace's kind sollicitation in this affair will obtain what I desire. I therefore make it my request to your Grace, that you would interest yourself for me in this exchange, and add this to the many obligations I already lye under. As the living I design for Mr. *Godly* is already vacant, I should be glad the sooner the resignation were agreed to.

I am, &c.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 25. 1733.

AS the summer is advancing apace, I cannot but beg leave to renew my application to your Grace for obtaining the King's letter relating to our copper coinage; though it will be impossible to finish it before the parliament meets, yet as we may easily have 2 or 3000*l.* worth of copper coin over before that time, I think the surest way to prevent any wrong votes about that affair, is to let the nation see what good copper they are to have, and to let it appear by the King's letter, that the publick and not any private person is to have the benefit of the coinage. And I am fully persuaded that the determining this affair by the King's letter, and putting it in part in execution, is the most likely way to prevent what probably may otherwise be voted, an address to his Majesty for erecting a mint here; and I can assure your Grace several members of parliament with whom I have discoursed, think with me in this affair.

I have by this post wrote to Sir *Robert Walpole*, to desire his assistance in dispatching the King's letter.

I have lately received the honour of your Grace's letter recommending Sir *Daniel M'Donald*, to whom I shall be ready to shew all proper favour.

G 3

I shall

I shall be obliged to your Grace, if you will please when you see a proper occasion, to remember Mr. *Moland**, one of my family, for a pair of colours. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, May 25. 1733.

AFTER his Majesty had been graciously pleased to give us leave to coin what copper we wanted at the tower, and to issue his warrant to the master of the mint to coin for us, I was in hopes we should immediately have set about a copper coinage, but I find that it is still apprehended here, that his Majesty's letter to the government is wanting to authorize us to name an agent for carrying on that coinage, and for circulating it here, and providing for a proper circulation of the copper now current here, that has been coined under former patents.

I have sent my Lord Lieutenant, who I hope will apply to you on this occasion, a draught of such a letter as we want, as well drawn up as we could get it done here, though I do not question but in point of form it is very deficient, but by it will however appear, what are the things we apprehend we want to receive his Majesty's commands for, and

* Mr. *Moland* was his Grace's gentleman, but a man of some family.

in the Treasury it may easily be put into a right form, and any thing else added, that shall be thought necessary there. As the summer is now advancing, I think it would be of service to have such a letter dispatched soon, that we may have a quantity of the new copper coin over here, before the meeting of parliament, that it may be seen how much better it is than any that has yet been coined, and that by such letter it may appear that no private person is to have any benefit by this coinage. And I am the more desirous to have the matter settled and in part executed before the parliament meets, because it will be the most effectual way to prevent any votes about a coinage in the House of Commons, where I think, and I find others that know the House very well, are of the same opinion, they are very likely, if this affair be not first fixed by such a letter, and in part put in execution, to vote an address to his Majesty for erecting a mint here, which though it may appear a very idle project in itself, yet is a very popular thing here.

I must own it would have been better if the whole copper coinage could have been over by this time; but it is so much wanted and so much enquired after by all people in business here, that it is to be wished it may now be dispatched as soon as may be.

I should have troubled you sooner on this occasion, but the hurry of affairs in *England* made me unwilling to interrupt any thing of greater consequence.

But

But I hope you now will be able in a little time to find leisure to cast a thought on the wants of this kingdom, and I am sure the distress the trading people here are under for want of copper money is so great, that we shall be very much obliged to you if you will be so kind as to give some dispatch to the King's letter, without which we can make no farther advance in the affair of our copper coinage.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, June 7. 1733.

I Thank your Grace for the honour of yours of the 19th past. I am sorry I should have occasion to apply to your Grace for your kind assistance, at a time when your Lordship cannot well ask Major General *Dormer* for the leave I desired, since I make no doubt of your readiness to comply with any request of mine, that may not happen to be improper. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 21. 1733.

THE bearer is Mr. *Lafont*, who was educated in this College, where he took his master's degree five years ago, and was two years since admitted *ad eundem* in *Oxford*. I am assured from very good hands, that he is a good scholar, and one of a sober life and conversation. As he has some relations at *London* from whom he has some expectations, he is going to settle there, and designs for orders. On this occasion he desired me to recommend him to your Lordship for your countenance; which from the good character I have of him, I believe he will very well deserve. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Aug. 25, 1733.

I Make bold to trouble you in behalf of Mr. *Ambrose Philips*, a gentleman who came over to this kingdom with me, and for whom I have not been able hitherto to make any provision. He is member of parliament for *Armagh*, and very zealously affected to his Majesty. As there is now a Collector's place vacant at *Marybarrow*, in the Queen's county, by the death of the late Collector, I would beg the favour of you to name him for the said collectorship* to his Majesty's Commissioners here, which will be a great addition to the many favours I have already received from you. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

* Mr. *Philips* was not provided for on this occasion, but his Grace made him ample amends afterwards, by giving him a considerable place in his own gift.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 1. 1733.

I Heartily thank your Lordship for the effectual care you have taken of Mr. *Stephens* †, upon the death of Dr. *Burton*. He has in his letters to me expressed his grateful sense of the obligations he lies under to your Lordship on this occasion.

I am obliged to your Lordship for sending me an account of the amendments designed in the bill about ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and I think you was putting things upon a right foot ; but I do not wonder that the officers of the spiritual courts were against it.

Since the opening of our parliament several dissenting ministers are come from the north to solicit the repeal of the test ; they are rather sanguine in their hopes of success, if the government here lay it's whole weight to it. But by the best information I can get, the success in the House of Commons will be very doubtful with all the help that can be given them : and if it be brought in, whatever be the event of the bill, it will throw the whole country into very great heats.

Our sessions, as far as it has gone, has been pretty uneasy, though I hope all will end well. I have no doubt but yours will be very warm ; nor will the people be suffered to cool till the new

† He was made a Prebendary of *Winchester*.

election

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election is over. I hear the success the applications from without doors had last sessions will bring on petitions to the Commons about reducing the army. &c. except the present state of *Europe* prevents it. We here look upon a war as unavoidable, which may possibly make things more quiet at home.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 18. 1733.

AS an affair of great consequence is just over with us, I mean the push for repealing the test in favour of the Dissenters, I thought it my duty to acquaint your Grace how that affair stands.

When my Lord Lieutenant first came hither this time, he let the Dissenters and others know, that he had instructions, if it could be done, to get the test repealed; and he has since spoke to all any ways dependant on the government, as well as to others, whom he could hope to influence, to dispose them to concur with the design, and so have others done that have the honour to be in his Majesty's service.

But it was unanimously agreed, that it was not proper to bring that affair into either house of parliament till the supply was secured. However as the design could not be kept secret, and as the
Dissenters

Dissenters sent up agents from the north to solicit the affair among the members of parliament, it soon occasioned a great ferment both in the two houses and out of them, and brought a greater number of members to town than is usual. There came likewise many of the clergy from the several parts of the kingdom to oppose the design; and a pamphlet war was carried on for and against repealing the test, in which those who wrote for it shewed the greatest temper.

And thus the persons who came to town to oppose it, by degrees heated one another, and visibly gained ground, and the members of the House of Commons were, by adjourned calls of the House, kept in town.

There were daily reports spread, that the bill would be brought in such or such a day; and some in the opposition gave out, they would move for it, that the point might be decided one way or another: till at length, after much impatience shewn on the occasion, on this day se'nnight, a very unusual, and I think unparliamentary motion was made, that after the next *Friday* the House would neither receive bills nor heads of bills, for repealing any part of the acts to prevent the growth of popery, in one of which the sacramental test is enacted. There was some opposition made to the shortness of the time, and the next *Monday* moved for, but the warmth of the House, which was a very full one, against any farther delay, and indeed against any repeal of the test, appeared so great and so general, that it was thought
most

most prudent not to divide about that resolution.

And upon considering what then appeared to be the sense of much the greater part of the House, and what was found to be the disposition of the members by talking with them, it was concluded at a meeting at the Castle on *Wednesday* morning, and another on *Thursday* morning, where some of the agents for the Dissenters were present, to be most for the credit of the government and the peace of the kingdom, not to push for a thing which plainly appeared impracticable : and it was thought a very dangerous step to unite a majority of the House in an opposition to the intentions of the government, since it was not so certain when such an union might be dissolved.

And at a meeting of several members of the House of Commons, who were disposed to repeal the test, it was agreed that in the present state of affairs, it would be wrong to push for a thing that would certainly miscarry.

Whilst this affair has been depending, there have been great heats in the House of Commons, and a more than usual obstruction of publick business; and the House of Lords has had their share in their coming to some resolutions, though not on this subject, which would scarce have been carried or moved at another time. And I am fully of opinion that though the repeal had passed in the Commons, it would have miscarried among the Lords. But I hope now this uneasiness and handle of discontent is over, things will gradually cool, and return to their former course.

I find

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. III

I find some of the Dissenters now say, the thing ought to have been tried sooner in the session. But, as I mentioned before, it was the opinion of his Majesty's servants that the supplies ought to be secured before any danger was run of raising heats in the House: and besides, in the method of our parliament, no bill can be carried by surprise, because though the heads of a bill may be carried on a sudden, yet there is time for a party to be gathered against it by that time a bill can pass the council here, and be returned from *England*, when it is again to pass through both Houses for their approbation before it can pass into a law.

What has happened here will probably the less surprize your Grace, because the Archbishop of *Dublin* in *London* acquainted the ministry that he thought such a repeal could not pass here: which has been my opinion from the beginning of this session.

What representation the Dissenters here may make of this affair I cannot tell: but I believe their agents from the north had at first met with either such encouragement or such general civil answers, that they had given greater hopes of success to their friends in the country than there was just reason for. And some of them at the meeting at the Castle† last *Thursday*, were for pushing the affair at all adventures, urging that they thought they should not lose the cause very dis-

† The Castle meant here is the King's palace in *Dublin*, where in the absence of the Lord Lieutenants the Lords Justices meet, have their levies, and do the publick business.

honourably,

honorably, though upon what passed there they seemed to have little hopes of it's succeeding, in which I think they looked more at their own honour than his Majesty's service. But this I am sure of, that all present in the service of the crown, were of opinion, that the push ought not to be made, where there was no probability of success.

I am, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 20. 1733.

THE affair of repealing the test is now over with us: whilst it was carrying on it occasioned very great heats in the Commons: and your Lordship will easily guess that many of the Clergy were not wanting in their zeal to raise what opposition they could against it. I am apt to think that there were near three to two against it among the Commons; and the majority was so clear, that I question whether many who were for it would not have absented themselves or have voted against it, if it had come to a division, to avoid marking themselves to no purpose. And I am fully satisfied that in the House of Lords, there would have been at least two to one against it.

My Lord Lieutenant was not wanting in his endeavours to dispose those in the service of the government, or whom he could any ways influence

ence, to promote the repeal. But for two days before the day fixed in the House of Commons for bringing it in, if at all, there was a meeting at the Castle of those of distinction in his Majesty's service, and at the second meeting the principal agents for the Dissenters from the north were present, when it was the unanimous opinion of those in his Majesty's service, that the repeal could not be carried in the House of Commons, and that therefore no such bill ought to be brought in, since a fruitless attempt would be to the dishonour of the government, and would probably bring about such an union among opposite parties as might not soon be dissolved. Some of the agents of the Dissenters there present, seemed satisfied, but one or two of them were for having the thing hazarded, insisting it would not be lost by a dishonourable majority. I hear some among the Dissenters, especially among their ministers, are very angry on this occasion.

I am apt to think one reason of it may be, that when they first canvassed among the members, they mistook civil answers for promises, and wrote to their friends in the north with greater hopes of success than they had reason for; and now do not care to own that they were mistaken in their calculations. Though besides I am satisfied they were mistaken in their numbers, because several who had promised them at first, upon seeing such a heat raised by it, fell off.

Another reason given by them to several for pushing it, when it seemed desperate, was that their friends in *England* instructed them to push it at all adventures.

The heat among the churchmen here will, I think be soon over; but I do not hear of much disposition to temper among the Dissenters. It is certain their preachers are drawing up a memorial to send over to their friends in *England* to throw the blame of the miscarriage on my Lord Lieutenant, though unjustly, since he was not wanting in his endeavours to serve the Dissenters, but really it was not at all practicable, at least at this time. But some of their laity, those especially of more temper and prudence, are endeavouring to hinder it, but with what success is not yet known.

As this is an affair of some consequence, I thought proper to give your Lordship a short account of it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, Dublin, Jan. 6. 1733.

ON New-year's day died Dr. *Ellis*, Bishop of *Meath*. As that Bishop by his station, is the first Bishop in *Ireland*, and usually a privy counsellor, the person thought most proper to fill that see by my Lord Lieutenant, my Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of *Dublin* and me, is Dr. *Price*, the present Bishop of *Fernes*; and the person most proper to succeed him is thought to be Dr. *Synge*, the present Bishop of *Cloyne*; they are both firmly attached to his Majesty, and of great service in the House of Lords, and I think they are both in the *English* interest: I would therefore most humbly recommend them to his Majesty's favour for the said translations.

As to a successor to the bishoprick of *Cloyne*, my Lord Lieutenant looks upon it as settled in *England* that Dean *Berkeley* is to be made Bishop here the first occasion. I have therefore nothing to say on that head, but that I wish the Dean's promotion may answer the expectation of his friends in *England*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Dr. *Price* had been chaplain to Mr. *Conolly*, and Dr. *Synge* was a son of the Archbishop of *Tuam*.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 25. 1733.

AMONG other bills sent over for passing the privy council in *England*, is one for the relief of the creditors of *Ben. Burton* and *Francis Harrison*, &c. which I must beg leave to recommend particularly to your Grace's care, that it may return to us. The several bankers mentioned in the title of the bill, continued the same bank without interruption with great credit; but as appears at last, had drawn off unreasonable dividends, and *Ben. Burton* and *Fr. Harrison* had bought great estates, so that the bank was worth nothing at the time of *Harrison's* death, but the succeeding banks paid off the former bank with the money of the new creditors, till at last payment was stopped. The equity of the bill is founded on the first bankers having had their debts of the bank paid with the later creditors monies; and an act 8 *Georg. 1.* by which the unsettled estate of any banker is liable at the time of his death to all the bank debts; so that when *Harrison* died his estate was liable to pay all the debts of the bank as well as *Burton's*, since they were answerable jointly and severally. His estate is since got into the hands of strangers, from whence it could by long and expensive suits be fetched out by the 8 *Georg. 1.* but as this would be very tedious and expensive, and no little creditor could have

have any benefit that way, this act vests the estates of the several bankers in trustees, who are to determine all claims in a summary way, and to sell as much as will pay the debts of the several banks; but as to *Harrison* they are not to sell more than will answer the debts of the bank at the time of his death; and if by such sale he has paid more than his share of those debts, it is to be made good out of the unsold estates of the other bankers, or the remaining debts and securities belonging to the bank; since that is not an affair between the creditors and the bankers but between the bankers themselves to adjust their several proportions.

When this bank stopped payment last *June*, it had very nigh overturned all our paper credit here, and if this bill miscarries, it is not doubted but our bankers will all be blown up. And at the same time, we have so little specie here, probably at the most not above 500,000 *l.* that without paper credit, our trade cannot be carried on, nor our rents paid.

Your Grace may have seen my name in the votes, as a petitioner for this bill, but there is little more than 200 *l.* owing to me on my own account, and I can assure your Grace that it is not any regard to my own concern in the bank, which is a meer trifle, but a regard to the publick credit of this kingdom, which is in danger of being sunk if this bill should miscarry, that occasions my pressing your Grace to get us this bill returned.

I am, &c.

H 3

To

LETTERS

To the *same*.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 2. 1733.

THE traders in silks and stuffs here have been with me to desire I would write in behalf of a bill gone from hence to prohibit the wear of *East India* goods in this kingdom. They assure me the silk weavers and others at *London* will solicit for the bill before the privy council, as what will be of advantage both to the *English* and *Irish* manufacturers.

I do not pretend to be a very good judge in the matter, but must refer your Grace to what the manufacturers in *England* have undertaken to make out; and if it is probable the bill may be of service to both nations, I heartily recommend it to your Grace's countenance. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Mar. 28. 1734.

BY the last two mails are come several private letters that talk doubtfully of the success of *Burton's* bill, and insinuate that there have been letters from great persons in *Ireland* representing that the passing it would be of detriment to this kingdom.

That the Lord Chief Justice *Rogerson* should have written against that bill is not strange, since whatever is taken from *Harrison's* estate towards paying the debts of the bank is taken from Mr. *Creighton* who married the Lord Chief Justice's daughter; so that the Chief Justice's letter is not from an indifferent hand.

But the truth of our case, and what every man of sense here knows, is, that if this bill miscarries, it must put an end to our paper credit here, by an immediate run upon the bankers or gradual forbearing to lodge money there: and it is certain we have not cash enough in the nation to carry on our common trade or pay our rent or taxes: and I very much question whether if our paper credit fails, it would not be with the utmost difficulty that our army could be subsisted. And as this is the opinion of every body here, the miscarriage of this bill cannot but make a great disturbance in both Houses of Parliament.

It

LETTERS BY

It is likewise reported that the bankers bill is likely to be lost. If there is any hardship in it, it was by the consent of the bankers here; and it may be that they cannot settle any part of their claims upon a mortgage, &c.

There was a clause offered in the council, that their claims should be discharged from the debts of the bank within a term of years after the death of a banker, or his giving notice that he was quitting the business: but it was thought, considering that if this had been law at the time of Mr. Harrison's death, the creditors of the bank would have lost about 40 per cent. it was there apprehended that if such a clause passed, the one banker that died or gave notice of his quitting to quit the business, would occasion all the notes of that bank being called for, and that might bring a run on the others, so it was not thought that to venture such a clause.

The bankers bill will please, and yet gives no great courtesy to the creditors more than before. But it is said it may do mischief.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 4. 1734.

MR. Dean *Marsh*, Dean of *Kilmore*, died yesterday morning: his deanery is reckoned worth about 300 *l. per ann.* As I have not had an opportunity of talking with the other Lords Justices about a proper person to recommend to your Grace for this deanery, I shall not mention any till we meet at the Castle next *Friday*, but only desire the favour of your Grace not to engage for any body till we can write about it.

I take this occasion to put your Grace in mind of the kind promise you was pleased to make me of providing for *Mr. Robert Moland* in the army.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 11. 1734.

LAST week we troubled your Grace with a recommendation of Mr. *White* to the deanery of *Kilmore* upon the request of Mr. Justice *Gore*. As nobody else applied, we recommended him for the deanery, though Mr. Justice would have been very well satisfied if some other person had had the deanery, who might have left some other thing to provide for Mr. *White* with. I have since had a letter from Mr. *John Richardson*, Dean of *Kilmacduagh*, that he would be very thankful if I could get him the deanery of *Kilmore*, which is within two or three miles of his parish of *Belturbet*, for the deanery of *Kilmacduagh*. As this would be a very advantageous change to him, and as he at present lies a very heavy burthen upon me, till he has somewhat better than the deanery of *Kilmacduagh*, which your Grace was so kind as to give him on my recommendation, it would be a very great obligation laid on me, if your Grace would be pleased to obtain the deanery of *Kilmore* for Mr. *Richardson*, and the deanery of *Kilmacduagh* for Mr. *White*.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord, *Dublin, Aug. 14. 1734.*

I Had the honour of your Grace's with an account of your having taken care of Mr. *Moland*. I have lately been to visit my diocese, or I had sooner returned my thanks to your Lordship for obtaining his commission, which is since arrived here; and I do not question but he will behave himself well in his post, if any occasion offers.

I thank your Grace likewise for remembering the Bishop of *Kildare*, who has since taken his place in council. As for the deanery of *Kilmore*, if Dr. *Whitcomb* has it, or it is any ways disposed of for his service, I shall not any ways desire to break any such scheme.

I must beg leave to put your Grace in mind of my Lord *Altham*, that he may have an addition made to his pension, since what he has at present is too little for him to subsist upon, though he were a better manager than he is. Your Grace knows he never was wanting to attend the King's service at the House of Lords.

The Bishop of *Derry* continues much in the same way as formerly, only that he must be weaker than he was. I hope as to the translations that may be proper, whenever it pleases God to remove him, they continue as your Grace was pleased to settle them when you was here;
 though

though I find by what is said here from good hands, there have been some endeavours used to alter them, but I would flatter myself, without success, since I think it cannot be done without creating a general discontent on the bench of Bishops. I am,

My Lord, &c.

† *To the Bishop of London.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 9. 1734.

MR. *Auchmuty* has every way answered the good character your Lordship was pleased to give of him. He has had the misfortune to be taken ill, as he was spending some time among his friends in the north. It is possible this climate did not agree so well with him, after having been so long in a much warmer. I find by him Mr. *Shaw*, a * fellow of Queen's, is publishing his travels, which are likely to be curious, and that your Lordship gives the author your countenance on that occasion. I have taken some of Mr. *Shaw*'s receipts, and shall endeavour to dispose of them here, but we are very little given to promote subscriptions here, and especially for what is going on in *England*.

We are here very uneasy about the superiority of the *French* arms, and I can assure your Lordship the papists here are more than ordinarily in-

* He was afterwards King's Professor of Greek in *Oxford*, and a Head of a House there.

solent

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solent on the occasion. I have no doubt but the government are doing what is most prudent in the present situation of affairs.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Oct. 14. 1734.

AS my Lord *Altham* is by the advice of some of his friends in *England* going thither, to solicit an addition to his pension, and as his principal hopes are in your Grace's recommending his case heartily to his Majesty, he desired me to give him a letter to your Lordship on this occasion. Your Grace may remember he was by the House of Lords recommended to his Majesty for some farther provision; and your Grace knows he has on all occasions constantly attended at the House of Lords to carry on his Majesty's service. He has a wife and several children, and is likely to have more; and his present pension of 200*l. per ann.* is what, with the best management must be a very scanty maintenance for a nobleman. I would therefore humbly beg of your Grace, that you would recommend his Lordship to his Majesty for some other provision. It ought not to be forgot, that at the death of my Lord *Anglesea*, he will be a peer of *Great Britain*, whether he be able to succeed to his Lordship's estate or not.

I am, &c.

To

Derry, which considering his years, and how few juniors he has on the bench, must certainly create great uneasiness among the other Bishops.

As to the bishoprick of *Killalla*, we have in our publick letter, named three for it, whom we all think to be well affected to his Majesty. But I cannot but think with my Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of *Dublin*, that it will be very dangerous to let the majority of natives, who are already twelve on the bench, grow greater: and we cannot but be apprehensive that as they grow stronger there, they will grow more untractable. I have therefore by this post wrote to Sir *Robert Walpole*, and I make it my earnest request to your Grace, that some prudent *English* divine of good character, may be thought of to be sent amongst us; since we have not any *Englishman* here at present of that age, prudence, and good character, as to avoid a clamour if he were made a Bishop.

I think I am obliged to acquaint your Grace that the affair of Dr. *Whitcomb's* † having a royal dispensation to hold his fellowship with the living of *Lewth*, begins to make a great noise here; and so far as I can see, is likely to make a much greater, as hindering the succession in the college, and opening a door to farther dispensations, when they say, as the living is probably better than 500*l. per ann.* he has no occasion for such a favour.

† College Tutor to Lord *George Sackville*.

I hope

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I hope your Grace will excuse my taking this liberty to let you know what I take to be for his Majesty's service in the present juncture. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, Jan. 14 1734.

EARLY this morning died the Bishop of *Derry*: his death has been long expected; so that when the Lord Lieutenant was here, upon the translation of the Bishop of *Fernes* to *Meath*, and the Bishop of *Cloyne* to *Fernes*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and I agreed with his Grace, that if he would come into those translations, we would very readily join with him in recommending Dr. *Hort*, Bishop of *Kilmore* to be translated to the bishoprick of *Derry*; and Dr. *Clayton*, Bishop of *Killalla* to the bishoprick of *Kilmore*: and we have accordingly this day, with the Speaker, sent such a recommendation. We have had some reports here, that a push is making at *London* to pass by the Bishop of *Kilmore*, and remove the Bishop of *Killalla* directly to *Derry*. As the Bishop of *Killalla* is very young for a Bishop, and has but four juniors on the bench, I am satisfied it will create a great uneasiness, if he should be translated to the best bishoprick in this kingdom. And as there can be but about 200 *l. per ann.* difference in the two

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bishopricks,

bishopricks, I would hope Mrs. *Clayton*, if she were talked to, would not make a push for a point that may very much distress us here.

As for those we have recommended to succeed to the bishoprick of *Killalla*, I think them all to be well affected to his Majesty's service; but as there are already twelve of this country on the bench, I must beg leave to represent it as a thing of very great consequence, that the last in the remove should be an *Englishman*, that by degrees we may at least be an equality on the bench, for I fear if the majority increases on the other side, we shall soon find them unmanageable. I could therefore most heartily wish that a prudent person of good character were sought for in *England* to be sent over for the bishoprick of *Killalla*; as the bishoprick is worth full 1100 *l. per ann.* it is no contemptible thing in this country. But I would at the same time beg that we may not have one sent over who may be a burthen or a disgrace to us. You will have the goodness to excuse this freedom, which I take to be wholly for his Majesty's service. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, Jan. 31. 1734.*

AS by the death of the Lord *Santree* the government of *Londonderry* is become vacant, I cannot but take this occasion to recommend the Earl of *Cavan* to succeed him.

Your Grace knows very well of what service he has been in the House of Lords, and how necessary he is to carry on his Majesty's service there: when he was put by the Mastership of the Hospital, your Lordship seemed disposed to remember him upon Lord *Santree's* death; and I think as it was the only government possessed by a Lord, it may occasion an uneasiness among the Lords, if this post should be given to a Commoner.

I find my Lord *Cavan* is willing to quit his present pension of 400 *l. per ann.* from the crown, if he may have this government, and a pension of 200 *l. per ann.* for his son Lord *Lambert*, to enable the father to bestow a proper education on him.

I cannot but represent it as a thing highly for his Majesty's service, that his Lordship should have this government.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord.

Dublin, Feb. 1. 1734.

THE bearer is Mr. *Hanford*, Secretary to the Charter Society of Protestant Schools in this Kingdom. As there is a much greater spirit in *Ireland* towards promoting any good and pious design, and they are much abler to do it than we are in this country, we have sent him to *London* to promote subscriptions for carrying on our good designs, and we are the more encouraged to do so, because we find the like society in *Scotland* have in a few years got about 3000 *l.* in *London* for the like charity in *Scotland*. And we hope as we have the same established church as *England*, and are of the same blood, we may reasonably expect greater assistance than has been given to the *Scotch* society. And besides, we have a particular claim on the noblemen and gentlemen of this country that live in *England*; who we think ought to contribute to any good design that is carrying on in their country.

We have on this occasion directed our secretary to wait on your Grace, to receive any commands you shall please to give him, and in hope of your Lordship's countenance.

The greatest part of our society are for applying to his Majesty for his bounty to our corporation, as he was pleased to give the *Scotch* society 2 or 3000 *l. per ann.* but I have differed from them

them in my sentiments as to applying to his Majesty at present, and have told them both in private and publick, my reasons for it, That as the nation is at present very much in debt, I do not know but if his Majesty should give us a grant of a handsome annuity, it may occasion some clamour and uneasiness in the House of Commons; and besides that I am desirous we should by repeated trials, come to such a method of educating the children of poor papists and others in Christian knowledge and honest labour, as to be able boldly to say, that we only want a greater fund to be able to make so useful a design more general. And I hope in two or three years we shall make those experiments, and meet with that good success, as to pitch upon a settled method of instructing and usefully employing the poor children.

But this whole affair I entirely submit to your Grace's better judgment. Your Lordship will likewise be the best judge whether it may be proper at this time to apply to the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family for their bounty, or stay till a farther season. And if your Grace shall judge it proper to apply now, we must entirely depend on your Grace's directions in what manner it is best to be done, and on your assistance in doing it. I am,

My Lord, &c.

LETTERS BY

To the same.

My Lord

Dublin, Feb. 20. 1734.

I HAVE had the honour of your Grace's of *Jan.* 23. and *Feb.* 13. I am obliged to your Lordship for your kind information, that there was room for accidents in England, in relation to the Succession of *Derry*, which otherwise was likely to go as was desired from hence. But till you knew somewhat certain, I thought there was no occasion to trouble your Grace with another letter. I hope your Grace will be so good as to forward the removes in Colonel *Hamilton's* regiment, as soon as there is a Secretary of War settled.

I confess I am very sorry to hear that the publick service has made it necessary to give the bishoprick of *Derry* to Dr. *Rundle**, because your

* Notwithstanding what my Lord Primate mentions in this paper, when he came to be personally acquainted with the Bishop, he was struck with the high esteem for him, and the good Bishop was so far from being behind his Grace in his affection towards him: Dr. *Rundle* is Mr. *Frederick's* friend; and he shewed it much to one of my Lord Primate's relations, when his Grace was deceased, and in despite of making him any return: this good man has been much unjustly abused, and my Lord of *London*, the Primate's friend, had given too much ear to that abuse, so that it may easily be imagined, that his Grace was prejudiced against the Bishop of *Derry* at the first; but my Lord Chancellor *Talbot*, who was perhaps not only the best, but also the most able and discerning person of his time, could never have recommended an improper person; and it was a pity that my Lord of *London*, who certainly meant well, had not taken the Chancellor's recommendation in that light. Dr. *Rundle* would undoubtedly have made

Grace cannot but be sensible it will give a handle to some clamour here. But to be sure our affairs must give way to the more weighty concerns in *England*. I hope however the new Bishop will soon come, and settle amongst us.

There is a favour I have to ask of your Grace, which is that if, by procuring a resignation, I can make a vacancy in the entire rectories of *Killorglin*, *Knockane*, *Killtallogh*, *Killgarrinlander*, and the rectory of *Currens*, worth about 200*l. per ann.* in the present possession of Mr. *Elias Debuts*, in the diocese of *Ardfert* and *Aghede*, in the county of *Kerry*, all in the gift of the Crown, your Grace would be pleased to order Mr. *George Palmer* to be presented to the said rectories. Mr. *Palmer* is a clergyman of a very fair character in my diocese, and was born in that neighbourhood, or he would hardly have the courage to think of removing into *Kerry*. The granting this request will be esteemed an obligation by him, who is,

My Lord, &c.

as good a Bishop of *Gloucester* as he afterwards did a Bishop of *Derry*, where to his own honour, and to that of those who promoted him, he obtained the well merited applause of all good men.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 13. 1734.

I Should have been glad if it had been thought most consistent with his Majesty's service to have bestowed the government of *Derry* on my Lord *Cavan*, because I fear we may have some occasion for his help in the House of Lords, except he is made some way easy, which I hope from what your Grace is pleased to say, will not be forgot, if an opportunity offers.

I have had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 20th past, and had answered it sooner but that I was willing to make the best enquiries I could relating to Dr. *Whitcomb's* affair, before I wrote to your Lordship. And I must beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that as far as I can learn, the apprehension of his holding the living of *Louth* creates so much uneasiness, as it at present will stop a succession in the College, and may probably be used as a precedent for holding any the greatest preferment with a fellowship for the future; and if the dispensation be granted, is likely to raise so much clamour, that I cannot but think it most adviseable not to interpose his Majesty's authority in his favour at present: and I hope your Grace will have it in your power on some other occasion, to make him amends for this disappointment.

On *Tuesday* the Visitors cited the Provost, Fellows, &c. to a visitation of the College, to be held
on

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on the 20th instant. There have been such difficulties started from the College, and too much listened to by their Vice-Chancellor, the * Bishop of *Clogher*, that I fear the visitation will not prove such as will answer expectation. I have taken all opportunities of desiring the fellows and their friends to avoid all needless disputes and oppositions for fear of their falling into the hands of worse Visitors next session of parliament. I hope and wish the best, but things do not promise very well.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 14. 1734.

SINCE I wrote to your Grace yesterday, I have received a letter from Mr. *Cary*, expressing your Lordship's readiness to present Mr. *George Palmer* to the entire rectories of *Killorglin*, *Knockane*, *Killtallogh*, *Killgarrinlander*, and the rectory of *Currens*, now possessed by Mr. *Elias Debuts*, and in the gift of the Crown, upon Mr. *Debuts* resigning them. I most humbly thank your Grace for this favour; and I shall by tomorrow's post write to Mr. *Debuts* to resign them immediately: and if your Lordship please to signify your pleasure to the Lords Justices to present Mr. *George Palmer* to the said rectories, upon such resignation, I believe your Grace's order and

* Dr. *Stern*.

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It is proposed making it a little better than it need have been, if the housekeeper did not design to live in it : but as by her patent she is to have lodgings there as well as in the Castle, it may not be thought amiss to be at a small expence more for her convenience than a meer gardener would have required.

There has been a scheme drawn of the intended building, and a calculation of the expence, which Mr. *Dobbs's* clerk assures us will not exceed the computation, which we shall speedily transmit to your Grace : for as the expence will amount to 280 *l.* we are unwilling to do any thing in it without directions from your Grace. I should not have given you the trouble of this, but that Mrs. *Humphryes* is now in *London*, as well as Mr. *Dobbs*, who has seen the house, and knows the affair, so as to be able to inform your Grace fully of the matter ; and Mr. *Humphryes* is afraid Mr. *Dobbs* may leave *London* before our letter can wait upon your Grace, as we shall not meet this week : I submit the whole affair to your Grace's pleasure, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 18. 1735.

THE occasion of my troubling your Grace at present is, that we have this week learned that there is a bill brought into the House of Commons with a specious title, that it is apprehended here may be of great prejudice. The title of the bill is, A bill for securing the title of Protestants, &c.

On this occasion I must beg leave to observe to your Grace, that it must be dangerous to give way to passing bills originally in *England* relating to private property in *Ireland*, where the interest of *England* and his Majesty's service no ways calls for it, where the legislature are wholly unacquainted with the laws, and the reason of enacting them. And it can hardly be supposed, that such bills are not moved for with some private views, which the persons concerned in promoting such bills know would be immediately discovered here, but cannot easily be guessed at there.

And the time of bringing in this bill is the more suspicious, as it must needs be hurried through now towards the latter end of a session, before there is sufficient time, for those who are likely to suffer by it here to know that any thing is going on in parliament, that may affect their property, or having time to make a proper opposition

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get much ground among the people of *England*, things will not continue quiet many years.

The *Persian Traveller* is reprinted here, but I do not hear any great character of the performance, but scandal sells the best of any thing with us, as well as in *England*.

We think that if the quarrel between *Spain* and *Portugal* goes on, *England* must be drawn in. ▽

I find by yesterday's mail that your session is over: I heartily wish you may have the next session as easy. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 2. 1735.

I Humbly thank your Grace for the kind compliments you were pleased to make me by my Lord Lieutenant: I am truly sensible of your favourable regard at all times to any requests or representations I have had occasion to make from hence, and promise myself the continuance of your protection and countenance.

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I heard from his Grace your good dispositions in favour of Mr. *Effe* *, my chaplain: as the poor Bishop of *Offory* died here last *Saturday*, there is now an opening for him on the bench of Bishops, and

* Mr. *Effe* had been a Student of *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, and succeeded to the Bishoprick as then recommended.

any

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my Lord Lieutenant is so kind to him as to recommend him for successor to the late Bishop. I most heartily concur with the recommendation, and do assure your Grace that Mr. *Esse* is one heartily well affected to his Majesty and his family, and who has by his behaviour here gained a general love and esteem. I must beg your Lordship's kind concurrence and assistance in this recommendation, which will be owned as a new obligation laid on,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 27. 1735.

IN the last transmits of bills we have sent over one entitled, "An act for rendering more effectual an act to amend and explain an act to encourage the building of houses, and making other improvements on Church lands, and to prevent dilapidations."

As what is enacted in this act, and those referred to in it, is wholly different from any law in *England*, I must recommend it to your Grace's protection, that it may not be thrown out by the gentlemen of the law on your side, by reason of their not knowing the necessity and use of it here.

By the wars in this country in 1641 and 1688, most of the Bishop's palaces and the parsonage-houses were destroyed; and as it was found that

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people

people were unable or unwilling to rebuild them, where the whole expence was to light on the builder, there was an act passed in the 18th of King William, to encourage the rebuilding of houses, and making other improvements on Church lands, in which the encouragement was to divide the expence or loss equally among three successive incumbents, so that the builder or his executors should recover two thirds of his expences of his next and immediate successor, and that successor one third of the original expence of his immediate successor, and so the affair stopped.

As this encouragement had not much of the desired effect, and few parsonage-houses had been then built, farther encouragement was given by a new act passed the 12th of George 1. by which the loss was divided among four successive incumbents, and the builder or his executors, &c. were to receive three-fourths of the original expence of his immediate successor; and such successor two-fourths of his successor; and such successor one-fourth from his successor; and there the affair stopped.

In thus distributing the expence this bill makes no change, but endeavours the better to secure to the builder or his successors, such money as they were by that act designed to be reimbursed. Now by the former act, the builder or other person entitled to a payment from the successor, had no remedy but against his immediate successor, nor could that next successor sue his successor, except he had entirely paid his predecessor; so that whenever the successor proved insolvent, the builder, &c.
lost

lost all the money he or his executors were not paid. By this act the builder, &c. may come upon the second successor for what was unpaid by the first, so that it do not exceed what the first successor could have demanded of him, if he had made his entire payment to the builder, &c. and if the successor to the builder had paid more than he was to lose, he is allowed likewise to sue the second successor for what he had paid more than he was to lose. And because it sometimes happens that an incumbent dies before he has received so much of the profits of his living as may at all assist him to pay his predecessor, this act enacts, That no incumbent shall be deemed a next successor for the purpose of paying to his predecessors, for any buildings or improvements made in virtue of those acts, who was not before his death or removal, entitled to a year's profits of the benefice, but that the first person so entitled, shall for this purpose only, be reckoned the next successor.

There is then a clause to make the act of a piece, that as it cannot be seen till the end of a year, who is the next successor as to payments, it allows even in case of the death of the builder, &c. which was not allowed before, a year for the payment of half what was due, and the rest to be paid the year following in two half yearly payments.

The next clause relates to an omission that may have been made in the Bishop's certificate settling what was *bona fide* laid out, of an account of the clear yearly value of the benefice on which the building or improvement was made, and allows

the time of two years to rectify such omissions by an additional certificate, containing an account of the clear yearly value of the benefice.

There is another clause that enacts, that though an account of the intended building had not been given in to the Bishop three months before it was actually begun, yet this omission shall not invalidate any certificate; and for the future enacts only a fortnight as necessary to deliver in an account of the intended building.

There is another clause for security's sake, and to cut off subterfuges for not building; which enacts, that bishopricks that have usually gone together, shall be reckoned but as one preferment for the purpose of settling the two years income, beyond which no person by the 12th of *George 1.* can certify for any building or improvement on Church lands.

As these several things were settled by the unanimous consent of the Bishops in town before the bill was brought into the House of Lords, as necessary to encourage the building on Church-lands, I must beg of your Grace that the bill may be returned without any alteration that may defeat the intention of any of the clauses. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 20. 1735.

IN several parts of this kingdom our parishes are very large, and run to a great length, with no proportionable breadth, so that we find it would be very convenient to divide many parishes, and to erect new parishes out of parts it may be of two or three parishes; and to this purpose we have an act for the real union and division of parishes. But upon considering that bill it is found, that where a new parish is formed out of the parts of two or three old parishes, there can be no presentation to such new parish, till all those old parishes become void, which may possibly be a course of many years. As this is a great discouragement to erecting new parishes, how much soever they may be wanted, we have sent over a bill, entitled An act for explaining an act for the real union and division of parishes: which is wholly designed to enable patrons upon erecting new parishes of pieces of old parishes, to present upon any one piece being vacant, and to direct how such incumbent is to be inducted, &c. still saving to the surviving incumbents all the rights they had during their respective incumbencies. And as no union and division can be made without the consent of the patrons, and it has been found that the consent of his Majesty, either under his sign manual or great seal, where he is patron, is both

troublesome and chargeable to get, and till a new parish can be presented to, which cannot be till after an union already made takes place, there is no person to be at that trouble and expence ; by this act the chief governor or governors for the time being are impow'ered to consent for his Majesty, who can be no loser by any such union or division, because the patronage continues where it was before, after every union or division.

As this will be of great service in this country, I beg of your Grace that you would get it returned to us. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 9. 1735.

THE bearer is the Rev. Mr. Cox *, one of a very good family here, and of a good character. The occasion of his going to *England* now is, the apprehension he is under of the attainder of the late Lord *Clancarty* being reversed, He is in possession of about 400 *l. per ann.* bought by his father from the Hollow-Sword-Blade Company, who had bought great estates here of the *Irish* trustees, which they afterwards sold, and obtained a particular act in *England* to secure the titles of those who purchased under them ; so that his title

* The present Archbishop of *Casbel*, formerly of *Christ Church, Oxford.*

is under the faith of two *English* acts of parliament, the *Irish* trustee act, and the act obtained by the Hollow-Sword-Blade Company.

But the purchasers under either or both acts are very much alarmed here at the talk of the Lord *Clancarty's* attainder being reversed; since they do not know how far it may affect their titles, who are thought to possess amongst them to the value of 60,000*l. per ann.* as they have improved their estates. Nor are they the only people alarmed here, but all that are the purchasers of forfeited estates, apprehend that if one attainder is reversed, other forfeiting families may from time to time, obtain the like favour, which may affect above half the estates now enjoyed by protestants. The House of Commons have made an address on this occasion to his Majesty, and the like about two sessions ago was made by the House of Lords, which they did not repeat now, because his Majesty then gave them a very gracious answer, and nothing has been since done of that nature.

I can assure your Lordship any thing of this nature will be a great blow to the protestant interest here, and will very much shake the security protestants think they now have of the enjoyment of their estates under his Majesty and his Royal family. As for either the general case, or his case in particular, Mr. *Cox* will be able fully to inform your Lordship; and I think the affair of the last importance to the protestant interest here, which makes me take the liberty to lay the case before you.

I am, &c.

T_o

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 9. 1735.

THE bearer is the Rev. Mr. Cox, one of a very good family here, and of a fair character. He goes over to *England* to oppose the reverſing of the Lord *Clancarty's* attainder, if any ſuch thing ſhould be attempted this ſeſſion : he is in poſſeſſion of 400 *l. per ann.* part of the *Clancarty* eſtate, which his father bought under the faith of two *Engliſh* acts of parliament, the *Iriſh* trustee act, and a particular act obtained by the Hollow-Sword-Blade Company, who had bought great eſtates here of the trustees, to make good the titles of thoſe who purchaſed under them. He will be beſt able to give your Lordſhip an account of theſe ſeveral acts. But as not only he, but great numbers of proteſtant purchaſers, who have improved the *Clancarty* eſtate to near 60,000 *l. per ann.* think they may be affected by ſuch a reverſal, I need not tell your Lordſhip what a ferment the diſcourſe of it has occaſioned in thoſe parts where the eſtate lies. But I muſt farther add, that as probably two-thirds of the eſtates of proteſtants here, were popiſh forfeitures originally, the uneaſineſs is univerſal ; ſince they think if the attainder of any family be reverſed now, another family may at another time obtain the ſame favour, and another at another ſeaſon, ſo that no poſſeſſor of ſuch forfeited eſtate can tell how long he

he or his may continue in the quiet enjoyment of what they have bought under the faith of *English* acts of parliament, and on the improvement of which they have laid out their substance. The House of Commons here have represented their sense of this matter to his Majesty, as the House of Lords did two or three sessions ago, to which they then received a most gracious answer, which was the reason they did not address now.

As a step of this nature would give great uneasiness to his Majesty's protestant subjects here, I desire your Lordship would, where you shall judge it proper, represent the importance of the case.

I have wrote a letter on this subject to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and sent it by the same hand. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 18. 1736.

THE clergy here have been attacked in a violent manner, in relation to tythe of agistment, and associations over a great part of *Ireland* have been entered into against paying it. We intended to have applied to your Lordship and our other friends in *England* for proper help on this occasion; but to our great surprise, we find the clergy of *England*, and the Bishops in particular, in a worse state than we are yet come to. I am
sorry

sorry they have been so ill supported by those from whom they might most justly have expected help, and whose interest it was to have given it them:

But I cannot help thinking that one great occasion of this rancour against the clergy, is the growth of atheism, profaneness, and immorality. God in his good time put a stop to it.

I see very little more to be done by us, than endeavouring to discharge our several duties consistently, and recommending ourselves and the cause of religion, to the divine protection.

I am sorry to hear your Lordship has had so great a share in what abuses have passed on the Bishops. I have, I think, disposed of most of the receipts your Lordship sent me for the subscriptions, and received most of the money: as soon as I can settle those accounts with one or two that have undertaken to dispose of some of the receipts, I will send your Lordship an account of it, with the persons who are to be called on for the second payment, and shall be ready to pay the money received. I am,

My Lord, &c.

P. S. My Lord Lieutenant embarked yesterday for England.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, May 25. 1736.

MY Lord Lieutenant takes over with him an application from the government and council here for lowering the gold made current here, by proclamation, and raising the foreign silver.

My Lord *Carteret* has formerly talked with you about the distress we were then under for want of silver, and some steps were then taken to lay that evil and the remedy before his Majesty; but the opposition then made by the bankers, and the change of the Lord Lieutenant, was the occasion of the design dropping at that time. But as the evil has since increased, and has been by some of the best understanding and most disinterested persons fully laid before my Lord Duke of *Dorset*, he has been so kind as to join with the privy council here, in a representation of our deplorable case for want of silver, and what we apprehend to be the proper remedies for our present calamity.

It is certain that silver is so scarce with us, that the lowest price usually paid for 20 s. in silver, is 4 d. premium; but it is more commonly in the north (which is the seat of our linen manufacture) 6 d. and 7 d. in the pound. And the occasion of this want of silver is, that our several species of gold made current here by proclamation, pass for more silver here than they do in *England*, e. g.
a gui-

a guinea passes here, where an *English* shilling goes for 13 *d.* at 23 *s. Irish*, or 21 *s. English* and 3 *d.*

A moidore, which is worth about 27 *s.* in *England*, passes here for 30 *s. Irish*, or 27 *s. English* and 9 *d.* and the rest of our gold is in the main in proportion to the value of the moidore. And whilst this is our case, no man in trade will carry a moidore from hence, to instance in one piece of gold, if he can get silver, when he loses 9 *d.* by the moidore as soon as he lands at *Chester*; nor will he bring from *Chester* 27 *s. English*, when he can gain 9 *d.* by bringing a moidore.

And to express this in greater numbers; if a merchant brings with him 100 *l.* from *London*; if he brings it over in *English* silver, that will be 108 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* here, which arises from the shilling passing here for 13 *d.* but still that is the same money under another name: if he brings it in guineas, he will put them off at 109 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d. Irish*. if in moidores or other *Portugal* gold, he will put it off at 111 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* So that by bringing over what is only 100 *l.* in *England*, in guineas he will gain 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* and by bringing it over in moidores, &c. he will gain 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* and on the contrary by taking over guineas to pay 100 *l. English* on the other side of the water, he will lose 1 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* and by taking over moidores, &c. to pay 100 *l.* there, he will lose 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* And as the merchant in all his importations and exportations will mind his gain, the effect of this is, that no trader will take gold out of this country if he can help it, but silver; nor moidores, &c. if he can get guineas.

So

So that in our present state our silver daily decreases, and the gold grows upon us. And the distress the want of silver must occasion to our manufacturers, labourers, small retailers, and in all the lesser transactions of trade and business, I need not expatiate upon.

But this is not our only calamity, but unfortunately the value of the new species of *Portugal* gold has been so settled here, that there is 2 *d.* profit in bringing over a 4 *l.* piece, as we call the larger species of new *Portugal* gold, rather than two 40 *s.* pieces; and 2 *d.* profit in bringing over a 40 *s.* piece, rather than two 20 *s.* pieces; and so on with respect of the silver pieces of that species; besides which, as the least want of weight in the foreign pieces of gold, or even their not turning the scale, carries an abatement of 2 *d.* a piece, there may be a loss of 2 *d.* in every lesser piece on that account, and consequently so much greater as the number of smaller pieces is to make up a greater of the same value, *e. g.* upon eight, 10 *s.* pieces, there may be a loss of eight 2 *d.* for not turning the scale, when there is a loss but of 2 *d.* if the 4 *l.* piece does not turn the scale: so that it is to the profit of the merchant to import the larger pieces of gold rather than the smaller; and they have gone on using this advantage, till half the money we have at least is in 4 *l.* pieces, which are of no service at the market and in all the lesser transactions of trade; and the next species with us is the 40 *s.* piece; and to be sure above three quarters of our money is in those two species, and
without

without some remedy we shall in two or three years have scarce any money but 4*l.* pieces.

And there is another inconvenience that follows from our scarcity of silver, that we suffer from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* in the exchange, and are really paid so much less in the price of what we sell to foreign merchants, and lose so much in paying for what goods we buy from abroad.

And it is certain that all the noblemen and gentlemen of this country, who live in *England*, lose from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* in the remittances of their money to *England*, which is used as a popular argument against the proposed reduction, that the absentees will get so much *per cent.* by it; whilst they will not consider that the nation at present loses five times as much in the export and import of goods, as the absentees will gain by this reduction of the exchange.

Now the remedy we propose in our representation to his Majesty, is a very easy and very obvious one, that we may have leave to reduce our gold, to go for as much *English* silver as it is worth, in proportion to the guinea going for 21*s.* *English*; and accordingly we have calculated what we reckon the several species of gold ought to go for, according to their weight and fineness, in *Irish* money, valuing an *English* shilling at 13*d.* *Irish*; and to get rid as much as we can of the larger pieces of foreign gold, we have set the lesser pieces about a penny a piece above their value in respect of the larger piece above them. And this reduction of the gold is the more reasonable,

sonable, because gold has in effect reduced itself the 6*d.* in the pound we propose in our scheme, since 6*d.* is about the middle price that is paid to get 20*s.* in silver.

There is no doubt but it would be absolutely right when we are reducing, to reduce the *English* shilling to 12*d.* which it went for here before the recoinage of the silver in King *William's* time; but as the shilling is in effect the measure of all payments, and as the *English* shilling has gone so long for 13*d.* and as most of our present rents have been settled, and our debts contracted, whilst that shilling passed for 13*d.* we think that cannot be done without an act of parliament to settle an answerable reduction in the rents and debts.

Our bankers and remitters here continue to make great opposition to this reduction, since our present inequality of gold and silver is an article of great profit to those through whose hands all the money of this nation passes; and we make no doubt but they will, by their partners and correspondents in *England*, make what opposition they can to the scheme proposed by the council, and we apprehend they may think it worth while to advance money, if they can find persons to take it among the number through whose hands this affair must pass, to obstruct it; and that many merchants who deal in *Ireland* will join with them, to keep up the advantage they have by the exchange being always from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against us.

But

But as we are almost on the brink of ruin, by the present unhappy state of our money, and as by the farther want of silver, and the increase of our larger pieces of gold, our linnen manufacture must soon decay, and our inland trade be at a stand; I most earnestly beg of you to give us your utmost assistance on this occasion to have our gold reduced, and put us in a possibility of carrying on our trade and manufactures, by having a tolerable proportion of silver, without which we must soon be a ruined nation.

I have now explained our reasons and views in the scheme we proposed for reducing gold, but if we have been any ways mistaken in our calculations, those errors will be easily corrected by the abler hands this affair must pass through in *England*.

In relation to the other branch of our scheme, about raising the price of foreign silver, I believe there will be great room for amendment. It was a scheme more come into to gratify the bankers and merchant remitters, who clamoured for it, and by what I can learn, they have misinformed us about the price of foreign bullion, which they affirmed to be 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *English per ounce*; whereas I am since told it has not been above 5 s. 3 d. *per ounce* for two years past; but this will be before those who know how the fact is.

The great thing we want is, the reduction of our gold, which I beg we may obtain leave to do by your powerful intervention.

The

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The importance of the affair to this nation, and your goodness, will I hope, excuse the length of this letter*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To Lord Anglesea.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 27. 1736.

THE knowledge your Lordship has of the want of silver in this country for some years, the causes of it, and the attempts made to remedy the evil in my Lord *Carteret's* time, your Lordship is so well acquainted with, that I need not repeat them; all that I need inform your Lordship of is, that the evil has gone increasing as it could not but do, but with one unhappy circumstance that was not apprehended when I talked with your Lordship on that subject, which is, that one half of our money here at least, is in 4 *l.* pieces, some think three quarters; but by the best accounts I think there can be little less than three quarters in them and 40 *s.* pieces, so that the bulk

* This letter in some time produced the desired effect, which was looked upon by my Lord Primate and his friends, as the most useful, and therefore the most important transaction of his life. It is scarce conceivable, considering the clearness of the case, what a bitter opposition was made by Dean *Swift* and others; and how poorly the Primate was assisted, nay he was even opposed by some who ought to have been his supporters from reason, from interest, and from the duty they owed to their country, and to government.

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of our money is useless at markets, and for paying all the manufacturers; 4 *d.* is the lowest price that is paid for 20 *s.* silver, and very often 2 *s.* 8 *d.* and 2 *s.* 10 *s.* is given for changing a 4 *l.* piece into all silver.

The occasion of our money running into the larger pieces is, that as the not turning the scale loses 2 *d.* in the piece, that loss is but single upon a larger, but is repeated in the number of lesser pieces that make up the same value, *e. g.* it can be but 2 *d.* on 4 *l.* but it may be 8 *d.* on four 20 *s.* and 16 *d.* on eight 10 *s.* pieces. We have lessened this loss in our scheme by proposing to make use of the half quarter, and allowing 1 *d.* for that, so that where the loss used to be 2 *d.* for not turning the scale, it will be but 1 *d.* for the future.

And besides, our new species of *Portugal* gold has been so unhappily settled, that there is 2 *d.* profit by bringing over a 4 *l.* piece, rather than two 40 *s.* pieces, and so on in that line; so that if some remedy be not applied, in two or three years more we shall scarce have any species but 4 *l.* pieces.

This has been so effectually represented to my Lord Lieutenant, that he has joined with the council in a representation to his Majesty of our calamity, and the remedy we desire to be applied to it: which is setting the foreign gold at the proportional value that the guinea has to the shilling in *England*, agreeably to the scheme formerly intended in the council, only that to obviate an inconvenience not observed before, we propose giving
about

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about a penny advantage to every lower piece of gold, in respect of the piece immediately above it.

The bankers and remitters have raised the same clamour as formerly against it, and the most popular plea against it is, that this reduction of the gold will fall the exchange at least 2 *per cent.* which will turn to the advantage of the absentees. I have endeavoured to satisfy them that if the absentees get 2 *per cent.* by this reduction, the nation will at the same time get 2 *per cent.* in all their exports and imports, which will be four or five times as much as the absentees will gain by this reduction : but all arguments are nothing against the prepossessions of the bankers.

As I know your Lordship's concern for the good of this kingdom, and your sense of our distress and the proper remedy, I thought proper to acquaint your Lordship in what posture this affair stands, that as we have got the matter on the other side of the water, whither I could never get it before, your Lordship may be pleased to solicit our having orders for issuing a proclamation to reduce gold, &c. I am but little solicitous about the raising of foreign silver, and am rather apprehensive of the bankers having misrepresented things to us, in affirming silver bullion sells usually at 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *English* ; whereas several tell me it has not for two years past sold for 5 *s.* 3 *d.* And if silver bullion is over-rated here, the bankers will in time carry our gold out, and we shall be overrun with foreign silver ; but that will be a much less evil than what we labour under at present ;

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but what has been the price of silver bullion in *England* for some time can easily be known there. I take the liberty to recommend this affair of our coin to your Lordship, as of the utmost consequence to this kingdom.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 31. 1736.

HIS Grace the Lord Lieutenant has taken over with him a representation to his Majesty from the government and privy council here, giving an account of the deplorable condition we of this kingdom are in through the want of silver, and the method we apprehend will relieve us; which is, the lowering of gold to pass here for what it is worth in *England*, at the rate of 21 *s. Engish*, or 1 *l. 2 s. 9 d. Irish*, where a shilling passes for 13 *d.* for as gold is over-rated with us at present, whoever brings over foreign gold hither, gets 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and whoever carries out gold from hence, loses 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* and whilst this is our case, we must every day grow worse: and indeed by some particular advantages attending the 4 *l.* pieces of *Portugal* gold, above half our money is run into those pieces, and in a little time we shall hardly have any other money. If we continue in this case, our linnen manufacture must decline, and our inland trade every day sink.

It

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It already costs from 4*d.* to 8*d.* or 9*d.* in the pound to get silver, so that what we desire to reduce gold to by proclamation, is in reality already done.

I shall not run through the particulars, because they are sufficiently explained in our memorial, and the remedies. But I must beg your Grace to help us to have orders for the proclamation, or we must be a ruined people soon.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 1. 1736.

I Thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that it is supposed Mr. *Harrison* the commissioner is past recovery: how far it may be proper, if he dies, to send over some *Englishman* that understands business, and has spirit enough not to be too much over-awed here, I leave to your Grace's consideration.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Sir Robert Walpole.

SIR,

Dublin, June 4. 1736.

I Take the liberty on occasion of the death of Mr. *Harrison*, to represent to you the absolute necessity there is, if a successor to him be sent from *England*, to send one that has a good skill in the affairs of the revenue, and that is a man of application and courage; the more weight he is of in himself the better.

If one be appointed to succeed him that fails either in skill or diligence, the revenue, which is at present rather in a declining condition, will most certainly fall still more, and this will draw on a deficiency in the provision made for the establishment here: and increase our debts, which cannot but make every following session of parliament more uneasy.

You will be so good as to forgive the freedom I take. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, June 4. 1736.*

I Am very glad to hear of your Grace's safe arrival at *London*, but could have wished his Majesty had staid a little longer, that the affair of our coin might have been put in some method before his departure; but I hope the same thing may be done under her Majesty. My Lord *Granard* gives me great hopes from the discourse he had with some of the great men, that if the affair be pushed it will certainly be granted. I am afraid the bankers have over-reached us in the value of foreign silver: I shall trouble your Grace with a particular letter on that subject before I go on my visitation, which will be in about ten days.

Mr. *Harrison* died yesterday, and the only person that has applied to us to succeed him is Dr. *Trotter*, whom I think the fittest man in this kingdom for that post; but as I take it for granted some person will be sent from *England* for that employment, I beg your Grace would be pleased to represent the necessity that the person they send be one well versed in the business, and a man of probity, courage, and application: if they send us a weak or indolent man, the revenue here will certainly fall, and your Lordship knows better than any body the trouble a Lord
Lieutenant

Lieutenant has with a parliament upon the increase of our debts.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 10. 1736.

BEFORE your Grace left this kingdom, I acquainted your Lordship that I feared the bankers had misinformed the council about what was the middle price of bullion in *England*, which they affirmed was 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *English* per ounce; but I am since assured that for two or three years past, it has hardly reached 5 s. 3 d. *per* ounce; and if this be the case, I must beg leave to desire that the reduction of the gold may go on without any alteration of the present proclamation price of foreign silver, or that at the highest it may not be set higher than at 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *per* ounce, or 5 s. 3 d. *English* at most.

To state this matter in a tolerable light, I must observe, that the reason of thinking at all of raising the price of foreign silver was, that by setting it at a price that might make it worth while to utter it as money here, we might have some of it as it was brought in, circulate here as money; whereas whilst the proclamation price is less than the bullion price, it will still be carried to *England* or *Holland* as a commodity: and if 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. were that price, though it was sometimes as low

as

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 1691

as 5 s. 3 d. yet if at other times it sold for 5 s. 6 d. there was no fear of our being over-run by it, for though it might be imported here at 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *English* as long as it bore a less price at other markets, yet when the price came to 5 s. 5 d. or more, our bankers would pick it up, and send it where it bore a better price than that given by proclamation.

But if things are so altered that in *England* it seldom is above 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and or at most 5 s. 3 d. *English per ounce*, there will always be a gain of three half-pence for carrying it to *England*, and often 2 d. *per ounce*: the effect of which will be that the bankers will change all our gold when reduced into foreign silver; for in that case by buying up foreign silver at 5 s. 3 d. with gold from hence they will gain 2 l. 7 s. and near 2 d. *per cent*. If they can buy it at 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. they will make 3 l. 4 s. *per cent*. profit, and this is gain enough to carry out all our gold, and furnish us with only foreign silver. This evil indeed will not be so detrimental to our trade and all the lesser transactions of life, as our present case is, but is an inconvenience worth our guarding against.

Your Grace knows the original intention here was only lowering the gold, but that as some of of their petitions against that pressed for raising foreign silver, it was thought it could do no hurt to gratify them in that point, if it was set at the middle market price in *England*; but in that the merchants here have deceived us, representing it at 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *English*, when it is really but 5 s. 3 d. at highest.

I have

173. L E T T E R S BY

I have with this sent your Grace two calculations of the several pieces of silver mentioned in the memorial sent by the council; one upon the bottom of an ounce of silver passing for 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Englsh*, or 5 s. 7 d. 708. *Irisb*; the other at 5 s. 3 d. *Englsh*, or 5 s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Irisb*.

In the memorial the *Maximilian, Leopold, Holland, Bear, Cross, Danish* and *Lion* dollar, are left at the old proclamation price, because as they are below standard, they are more liable to be counterfeited, and therefore the council did not like to give any encouragement to their importation.

If any thing is done about raising the price of foreign silver, I would hope it may not be set above 5 s. 3 d. *Englsh*, at the highest; but I think it would be better if it were left at the present proclamation price: but if we are not permitted to reduce our gold, we shall soon have none but great pieces of gold, which are entirely useless in all lesser commerce.

I am, your Grace's, &c.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 171

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 31. 1736.

I Have been often thinking that Mr. *Gardiner* would be a very useful person in the privy council here, but I questioned whether any in his station had ever been of that body; but as I now understand that Sir *William Robinson*, who was in the same station, was at the same time a privy councillor, that difficulty is removed: and as we now hardly know when the government is secure of a question, I apprehend it would be for his Majesty's service, if he were made a privy councillor. As Mr. *Tigh* is dead, this would not increase the number of the council, and I think he stands upon a bottom that few others could plead for being admitted to the council. But I submit all to your Grace's better consideration, and am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 3. 1736.

I Am very glad to hear from your Grace that our affair of reducing the gold is likely to go on, which I hope will be done very speedily, since Sir Robert Walpole, according to the prints, is returned to London, and that the affair of the rate foreign silver ought to be set at, will at the same time be taken into consideration. I understand by my wife's brother, who has been here to see me, that for six or seven years foreign silver has seldom risen to 5 s. 3 d. per ounce in London.

I must beg of your Lordship to press this affair to the utmost: at the same time I must likewise beg of your Grace to give Mr. Gardiner leave to go on with the copper coinage, which wants no reference, and only a compliment to be made to her Majesty for leave to go on with what has been already granted. I can assure your Lordship the distress in the north for want of silver and copper, is inconceivable, people for want of better small money, taking pieces of copper not worth a half-penny, and promissory notes on cards for 3 d. or 4 d. that are issued to the value of some hundred pounds, by persons worth nothing, and that will certainly run away when they are called upon to change them.

Sir

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 173

Sir *Marmaduke Wyvil* brought me a recommendation from your Grace, on which account I shall shew him all the respect I can.

Since we wrote to your Lordship about the death of Mr. *Vesey*, my Lord *Cavan* has wrote to the Lords Justices singly about succeeding to the Hospital, and is willing to quit his pension of 400*l.* *per ann.* for it, which will be a saving to the nation. I have nothing new to add to what I formerly wrote to your Grace on the like occasion.

Colonel *Tichbourn* has likewise desired the same post, by which the government of *Charlemont* fort would be vacant. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the same.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 28. 1736.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 15th instant, and am glad to hear our representation is gone to the Treasury, though at present it cannot be hoped it can be very much expedited; but I would beg of your Grace to direct Mr. *Cary* to forward it as much as may be.

As Mr. *Gardiner* has your Grace's leave to proceed in the affair of the copper, I believe he will make what dispatch he can, for our want of it is very great. As to his being admitted of the privy council, I am glad your Grace thinks the same.

same of his usefulness there as I do, and I hope your Lordship will find a way to let him in, and yet keep the door shut against the numbers that have asked for that favour; and in that view I must acquaint your Grace, that by the deaths of Mr. *Parry*, Mr. *Tigb* and Sir *F. Tylour*, who were always at hand to make a number at the council, we are now hardly able to get a council, especially when the Chief Judges are on their circuits, so that there will be a necessity of making two or three privy councillors that always live at *Dublin*.

I am sensible of your Grace's constant regard to the low circumstances of this kingdom, and do not doubt but what additions were ordered to the powder magazine, were thought necessary upon advising with the proper officers. And as for any thoughts of a citadel, the barrack with the regiments quartered there, without any offence or grumbling, is another sort of a citadel than this can ever be represented to be. I hope I shall manage it so, as that your Grace may hear no more of that affair. I am,

My Lord, &c.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 175

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord, *Dublin, Sept. 28. 1736.*

MR. *Dillon* has brought me the favour of your Grace's. I am glad to hear he has behaved himself so much to the satisfaction of all who have known him in *England*; and doubt not but his behaviour here will be answerable: and as your Lordship is pleased to recommend him, I shall most readily favour him with my good offices on all proper occasions. I am, with the greatest truth and respect,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, Nov. 11. 1736.*

SINCE I had the honour of your Grace's last commands, the building of the magazine has not been stopped for want of money. But of late one of the arches has fallen in, which they are endeavouring, as I hear, to repair, so that what was intended to be finished against the winter, will yet take up some time.

I must again renew my request that the affair of our coin may be forwarded as much as possible, that it may be over before his Majesty's return,
when

when greater affairs will call for the attendance of the ministry and council. I understand our representation is referred to the officers of the mint, and that they have a copy of the letter I troubled your Lordship with on that subject, but that Mr. *Conduit* is doubtful whether they can take any notice of it, because it is not referred to them. I rather think that in their report no particular notice need be taken of it; but if they will have such regard as they shall think proper to what is there suggested, it is all that can be desired, since it may be taken very ill here, if in the report of the officers of the mint, which has usually been sent hither with his Majesty's commands on such occasions, it shall appear that a particular member of the council made a different representation from that of the board, though it should be founded on our having been deceived in our former accounts of the value of silver bullion.

Every thing here is very quiet, but the Lords Justices have a troublesome business come on, that of appointing sheriffs. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To Mr. Walter Cary.

SIR,

Dublin, Nov. 11. 1736.

I Am very glad to hear our copper coin is at last set a going, but at the same time I find it is likely to proceed so slowly, that it will drive us to great extremities in the mean time, as the currency of all raps, if not of other true half-pence will be stopped by it. To prevent the latter, we have indeed orders to order the taking the old patent half-pence in the revenue; which I think will keep them current, and accordingly as soon as the new half-pence are upon arriving, we shall give orders accordingly. But still, if the copper company could supply a greater quantity than one tun *per* week, and the mint could coin them, it would be better for us. I shall write to Mr. *Bowes* about the former, and if the company can perform their part, I must desire you to prevail on the mint to do theirs. I could heartily wish that 50 tuns at least were coined some time before the parliament met, if a second fifty were not then going on, though I should be more glad of the latter: and indeed I am fully satisfied, that less than 150 or 200 tuns, will not make things easy here, and that it is of great consequence to have them with all possible dispatch.

The Solicitor-general gave me a copy of a letter from Mr. *Conduit*, relating to our gold and
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silver coins; on which I would beg leave to make the following remarks.

1. If there be no objection to that part which relates to the reduction of gold, I wish they would report that clearly.

2. As to my letter, I do not apprehend there is any occasion to take notice of it in their report, and it is only to put them in mind that we in our representation went upon a supposition that silver bore such a price, which afterwards I learned was greater than it really bore; and indeed in our representation, we mention that we suppose silver to bear such a rate, but at the mint they could not but know it was the true middle price of it.

3. That though 5*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* may be the middle price of silver in bars, yet if foreign silver coin has for some years sold but for 5*s.* 2 *d.* to 5*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* *per* ounce, that ought to regulate the price intended to be given to the value of foreign coins here, because it is their value, and not that of silver in bars which is to be settled.

4. That the settling such a price on old pieces of eight, and another on new, will produce confusion here, where the ordinary people will not soon learn the difference betwixt the one and the other.

5. That I am sensible the value of the *Mexico* piece and the *French* crown in the old proclamations, is less than they will sell for as a commodity, that value having been fixed by the advice, as I have reason to believe, of the bankers,

on

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on the bottom of the *English* silver coin, at the rate of 5 s. 2 d. *English* per ounce, the effect of which has been, that by getting the gold raised, they are all carried out of the kingdom.

6. As to the weight of the *Mexico*, *Seville*, and *Pillar* pieces of eight, and of the *Portugal* gold, we have set them at the weight the generality of those had that came amongst us; and as the weight of those pieces both of silver and gold is reckoned higher in *England* than we have fixed them at in our proclamations, it is plain we have set each piece at a higher value than it bears in *England*.

7. In distinguishing the *Pillar* and *Peru* pieces of eight, we follow the former proclamations.

8. As to the *Maximilian*, *Leopold*, &c. dollars, or ducatoons of *Spain*, they may well enough be omitted, if they are scarce in *England*, for they are all vanished from hence.

9. I am sensible it is a disadvantage to have foreign coins current as money by weight, but absolute ruin to have them current by tale; and therefore could wish we had as little of them as may be.

In our case, foreign gold is necessary, but I would gladly prevent foreign silver from being set at such a price as to make it worth our bankers while to exchange our gold for foreign silver, by raising it, as they have already changed all our silver for gold, by raising that.

As for the affair of a coinage of silver at the tower, for the use of this country, it is what will require mature consideration, and is more

than I shall pretend to speak to on so short a warning.

As you know our present distress for want of change, I must beg of you to press the reduction of our gold, if possible, before his Majesty's return, after which it will not be easy to get the council to attend to *Irish* affairs: and if our silver is raised, I beg it may not exceed the middle value of foreign silver coin; but I could heartily wish the foreign silver were left as it is, and then a small pittance of *English* silver money with the copper would answer our purpose.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Nov. 25. 1736.

WHEN your Grace was in *Ireland*, I delivered your Lordship a petition, including her case, from the Widow *Feilding*, relict of Col. *Feilding*, and sister to the late Lord *Santree*. I have been since very much importuned by her and several of her friends to remind your Grace of her application. I am satisfied she is in a very poor and miserable condition, and in danger of being arrested by some of her creditors: I shall say nothing farther on this occasion, but submit the whole to your consideration. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

† *To the Earl of Granard.*

My Lord, *Dublin, Nov. 29. 1736.*

AS your Lordship thoroughly knows the distresses we are in for want of silver, and the advantage the bankers make of the inequality of our gold and silver; and as the representation of the council here is now before the officers of the mint, I must beg of your Lordship to follow this affair close with Mr. *Conduit*, and get a report from the mint, and afterwards to forward that business before the committee of council, that if possible, we may receive the necessary orders before his Majesty's return; after which, I fear we must expect but little dispatch in any *Irish* affair from the ministry, till the session of parliament is over in *England*.

By what I can learn, they have no difficulty at all at the mint about the reduction of gold, but about the silver they seem at a loss how to take any notice of a letter I sent my Lord Lieutenant on that subject, to shew that we had over-rated foreign silver in our representation, and rather to wish nothing was done about the silver coins; which letter my Lord Lieutenant has communicated to them, but it was not referred to them by the council. As to that, I would observe, that I do not apprehend there is any occasion of any notice being taken of that letter in their report from the mint; but if that suggests any hints to them

that may be of use, they may make use of them as of any other knowledge they have in that affair: and there is the more room for it, because in our representation we observe, that in our calculations we reckoned $5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ *English* as the middle price of foreign silver, but refer ourselves to the mint as knowing that better than we do.

I find likewise that it is suggested on the other side that $5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ is the middle price of silver in bars, but that of late, because of their being somewhat baser than formerly, the price of pieces of eight has been from $5s. 2d.$ to $5s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce, and that therefore there ought to be a distinction between old and new pieces of eight, and that the old at least may be set at $5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce.

To this I observe, that we shall not easily bring the people here to know the old from the new pieces of eight, and that we are not fixing the price of silver in bars, but of foreign silver coin.

They say they do not find any calculation of the *Leopold, Maximilian, &c.* dollars, among any of *Sir Isaac Newton's* calculations, and therefore think they are not to be met with in *England*. On this I observe, that we have none of them now in *Ireland*, and if they have none of them in *England*, they may very safely be omitted, for we only put them in because they were in former proclamations here, when they were more common.

What your Lordship and I both think is, that it were to be wished that by degrees the gold and silver current here, was chiefly gold and silver *English* coin: that if our gold was reduced we might

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might hope to get rid of our present inundation of foreign gold ; and that there is a necessity of not over-valuing foreign silver coins, which will make it worth the bankers while to carry out our gold and over-run us with silver coins from abroad. And the surest way of preventing that would be by leaving the foreign silver coins at their present value here ; but if somewhat must be done about them, I hope they will not be set higher than at the rate of 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 5 s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *English per ounce*, which I hope would not hurt us.

I should not have troubled your Lordship with so long a letter, but that I know your heart is thoroughly set on redressing our present deplorable estate ; and if by your Lordship's diligent solicitation of this affair, it can be brought to bear whilst the ministry is at leisure before his Majesty's return, your Lordship will do one of the greatest pieces of service to this nation.

Our copper coinage is I believe before this, actually begun at the mint ; all I could wish about it is, that it could receive greater dispatch than I fear it is likely to meet with. I am,

My Lord, &c.

Article

Article relative to the gold, delivered
to Lord *Granard*.

WE desired it might be reduced according to the value of the *English* guinea.

We desired that the lesser species of each sort of gold might have about half a grain advantage allowed to make it worth while rather to import the lesser pieces than the greater pieces.

But if it be considered that the least want of full weight causes a deduction of a grain according to the present way of allowing for a grain, and half a grain according to what we proposed in our application to his Majesty, it is possible a little more should be allowed; since to exemplify in the 4*l.* piece, though the 40*s.* piece be set half a grain lower than half the weight of the 4*l.* piece, yet this does little more than answer the allowance of half a grain for any want of weight in a 4*l.* piece, and of two half grains for the least want of weight in two 40*s.* pieces; and so of the other lesser pieces in that and other species.

But at the same time, if too much be allowed for the small pieces, they will be imported instead of silver.

Article

Article relative to the silver species,
delivered to the same.

WE have from the representation of the merchants and bankers, and from what was the middle price of foreign silver or bullion at *London*, when we were endeavouring to make application before, desired to set foreign silver at 5 s. 4 d. per ounce *English*; but I have since learned that foreign silver in *England* since the year 1728, has seldom been higher than 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *English* per ounce, and never higher than 5 s. 3 d. *English* per ounce.

But if foreign silver be worth at the highest but 5 s. 3 d. *English* per ounce, and we have made our calculations upon 5 s. 4 d. there will be a profit of 1 l. 5 s. 4 d. &c. decimals in importing 100 l. *English* in foreign silver.

If foreign silver be worth but 5 s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. *English* per ounce, there will be a profit of 2 l. 2 decimals *per cent.* by importing it.

And in either case it will be worth the bankers while to change our reduced foreign gold into foreign silver so advanced.

We have indeed referred this matter to the consideration of the mint, who can best tell what is the middle price of foreign silver at *London*.

I have since our representation sent to my Lord Lieutenant a full state of this matter, desiring that if there are difficulties in this matter of settling the

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Dec. 29. 1736.

THE bearer is Mr. *Wye*, who has had an affair long depending in the army about removing one Mr. *Pepper* out of the army into the room of one upon half-pay, and putting him into commission in Mr. *Pepper*'s place, in Col. *Hamilton*'s regiment: the particulars of the case he will inform your Grace of. The business had probably been done two years ago, but for the ill state of health Sir *William Strickland*, then Secretary of War was in. As the person in half-pay may chance to die, if the affair is still depending, which will raise new difficulties, and as Mr. *Wye* has long ago done all on his part, I must intreat your Grace to bring the affair about as soon as it can conveniently be done, or Mr. *Wye* will be in danger of being ruined. I am very sorry I have been obliged to give your grace so much trouble in this matter both here and in *England*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

of

To the Earl of Granard.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 2. 1736.

I Learn from *London* that the representation of the council has been some time before the officers of the mint, and that as to the reduction of the gold, they seem to make no difficulty, and I believe they are not against reporting as to the silver, agreeably to the representation; but as in a letter I wrote to the Lord Lieutenant on that subject, which they have before them, they are at some loss what notice they can take of it, as it has not been referred to them by the council. I think they need not in their report take any notice of it, but only attend to what it suggests.

They say silver bullion is about the price of 5 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. but pieces of eight about three halfpence lower. I have wrote to Mr. *Cary* that it would be a difficulty here to distinguish between the old and new pieces of eight; that we are settling the price of foreign money not bullion; that if we over-rate it, the bankers will change away our gold for foreign silver.

My Lord,

I must beg of your Lordship, as you know the case, and have the interest of this nation at heart, which is in the last distress for want of
silver

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silver, that you would follow this affair close with Mr. *Conduit*, that if possible, it may be done before his Majesty's return, when there will be such a hurry of *English* business, that it will be in vain to hope for any thing till the session of parliament is over. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, Jan. 8. 1736.*

AS Major *Don* in Sir *James Wood's* regiment is lately dead, and there may probably be several removes in the regiment on this occasion, I shall be very much obliged to your Grace if you would please to bestow a first lieutenancy on *Robert Moland*, at present a second Lieutenant in the said regiment by your Grace's favour. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

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To the Earl of Anglesea.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 8. 1736.

I Am very much obliged to your Lordship for your kind letter, and the concern you express both for this kingdom in relation to our coin, and for the rights of the clergy.

I am sorry my letter did not come to your hands till you was in the country, since I make no doubt but your Lordship's representations would have a good effect both with my Lord Lieutenant and the ministry.

I have not been wanting in my endeavours to get our evil remedied, and the memorial of the council is referred to the officers of the mint : and I hear those in power seem all convinced that we are in a very bad way, and that our gold ought to be lowered ; but nothing is yet done, and I hear my Lord Lieutenant is too much disposed to make the reduction at twice, which will defeat the cure ; for there will be above 1 *per cent.* to be got by importing gold upon a half reduction, so that it will help us to no silver, and the bankers are so much masters of the House of Commons, that I apprehend if the affair be not quite over first, they will get some idle votes to prevent any farther reduction.

I shall represent this to my Lord Lieutenant as soon as I have an answer to my last letter to him on that subject.

I have

I have sent your Lordship the resolutions of the House of Commons, in relation to agistment, but there were some other votes ready to have been passed, one particularly to fall on the Barons of the Exchequer on that subject, which though they were stopped by some of the House that were wiser, yet seem to have intimidated that court almost as much as if they had passed. After these votes were over, associations were entered into by most of the Lay-lords and Commoners, to join against agistment; and the like associations were sent down to most counties against the assizes, and signed in most counties, though refused in some. In some places they went so far as to talk of choosing a county treasurer, and supporting any law-suit on that subject against the clergy by a common purse.

I was told by some of sense that went the circuits, that there was a rage stirred up against the clergy, that they thought equalled any thing they had seen against the popish priests, in the most dangerous times they remembered.

I could not forbear telling my Lord Lieutenant on occasion of these associations, that though the rights of the clergy were in particular attacked at present, yet this method was of most dangerous consequence to the government, since by the same method that was now taken to distress the clergy, the execution of any law or act of parliament might be effectually obstructed.

As some that were more prudent than others amongst them, said they would endeavour to settle things another session in some reasonable

and hoped the clergy would let things rest in the mean time, and as the latter part of the last resolution seems to promise somewhat of that nature, the Bishops thought it most adviseable to persuade the clergy to be quiet till next sessions, that it might not be said things would have been amicably settled if it had not been for the heat of the clergy. I expect nothing from them, but the clergy have behaved themselves with a temper that has surprized their enemies. I believe they will bring in a bill next sessions, that will half ruin the clergy here, which there will be no possibility of stopping here, but I hope the friends to the constitution in Church and State, will sink such bills in the council in *England*.

We generally suppose this ferment is encouraged from *England*, as are our great outcries for a common-wealth. What things will end in God only knows, but I am very much surprized to hear from *England*, that the young noblemen that travel abroad, come back zealous for a common-wealth, as some of our young noblemen here shew themselves to be. I cannot but think by the experiment that has been made formerly, the nobility have very little reason to hope they shall keep their ground, if monarchy be once ruined.

I have likewise sent your Lordship the covenants Lord *Pigfly* has inserted in the leases lately made on his father's estate, which if followed, must disable the clergy from gathering their dues, or having more for them than the tenant is pleased to pay.

There was likewise a paper delivered by Lord *Piercy* among his tenants, which though strictly legal, will, considering the number of tenants concerned in small pieces of ground, very much distress the clergy.

I shall not be wanting to write to our other friends in *England* to support us there, for here no stand can be made.

What has been already done, is but the beginning of what is intended, for several of them speak out, that the present claims of the clergy, even those about the legality of which there is no dispute, are matter of frequent controversy, and breed quarrels between clergy and laity, and which ought to be taken away, and they mention in particular small dues, tythe of flax, and potatoes, the last at least to be reduced.

All we desire is, that we may be upon the bottom of other subjects as to our dues, and enjoy the like benefit of the courts of justice as others do, for the recovery of our just rights.

I must beg of your Lordship to forgive the length of this letter, and to continue the same good friend to the clergy both of *England* and *Ireland* that you have hitherto been.

I am, my Lord, &c.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 195

To Mr. Walter Cary.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 13. 1736.

Y Esterday I received yours of the 4th instant, and the intended report, together with nine mails more. I am sorry to hear you have been so much out of order, and are not yet quite well, but I hope as the spring advances, your health will improve.

I am glad the affair of our coin is in so good a way, and that no time may be lost, have returned my observations on the report and memorandums of Mr. *Conduit*, by which you will see I am very well satisfied with his report, and desire little or no change to be made, and what I do I submit to him. I have likewise returned the report and paper annexed, as his Grace intimated.

I shall communicate the affair to none but such as I can absolutely trust, and hardly to them. I hope it will be pushed on as fast as may be, on the return of the report, that the good effects of the reduction may be sensibly felt before the end of the summer.

I am sorry any accident has happened about the copper coinage; I should be glad if the mint and the company could furnish us with a greater quantity *per* week than has been hitherto talked of.

My Lord Chancellor is not yet come, but expected from *Chester* the first fair wind.

N 2

I hear-

I heartily return your good wishes, and many happy new years, and am,

Sir, your humble servant,

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun. 13. 1736.

I Had not the honour of your Grace's of the 1st instant till yesterday, when we received ten mails together.

I am glad to find the affair of our coin is in so good a way, and think Mr. *Conduit* has dropt the business of foreign silver in a very decent manner. And I cannot desire he should speak more fully of the necessity of reducing our gold than he has.

As to any difference in their valuation of the gold coin and ours, I am very easy about it, since though I had ours from the best hands here, I make no doubt but they of the mint are better skilled in that matter, and have more frequent opportunities of examining the weight and intrinsic worth of foreign gold coins than any here can have.

I have drawn some few remarks on the memorandums, at the bottom of the valuation paper, which I have sent to Mr. *Cary*, to be communicated to Mr. *Conduit*, which will make no difficulty in the affair, let him judge as he thinks proper.

My Lord Chancellor is not yet arrived, and the wind at present is against him.

I shall

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 197

I shall endeavour to have the magazine finished as your Grace desires, and hope it may be done without giving your Grace any farther trouble.

I thank your Grace for your kind intentions to Mr. *Henry*.

I thank your Lordship for your kind wishes, and am sure nobody can with greater sincerity and heartiness, wish your Grace many happy new years than,

My Lord, &c.

* *To the Bishop of Down.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 15. 1736.

MR. *Oneal* has called upon me with your Lordship's letter and the certificate of several clergymen. I know not what to say to what they have testified, but I must acquaint your Lordship that for several reasons your brethren on the bench here think, if you have any regard to your character and the notions every body has of the occasions of your original design, you will certainly drop it. And I must assure your Lordship that I so far concur with them, that I declare to your Lordship, if you go on with it, no part of the blame or clamour shall directly or indirectly lye on me, I am,

My Lord, &c.

* *Dr. Hutcheson.*

* *To the Bishop of Rochester.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Jan. 25. 1736.

I Have had application made to me in behalf of *James Sbiell*, at *Westminster* school, lately removed with great credit as I am informed into the fifth form. I am assured he is a very good lad and a good scholar; he wants to get upon the foundation † the approaching election, but fears without some friend appearing for him, he may be postponed. His father is proctor of the prerogative court here, of a very fair character, and very desirous his son may have the advantage of being educated under good discipline. If the lad answers the character I have of him, I heartily desire your favour in his behalf, that he may be brought into the College next election.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* *Dr. Wilcocks,*

† He did get on the foundation, and was afterwards Student of *Christ Church*, and now is a Councillor and one of the Commissioners of Appeals in *Ireland*.

To

To the Bishop of Elphin.

My Lord, *Dublin, Jan. 27. 1736.*

WE had this day a navigation board, where we were informed your Lordship must by this time be at *Bath*.

As we have dismissed Mr. *Cassell* from that work, and are making enquiries about a proper person from *England* that has been concerned in works of the like nature, and is able and willing to undertake the conduct of that affair, I was desired by the board to prevail with your Lordship to discourse with Mr. *Allen* †, who made the *Bath* river navigable, whether he can recommend a proper person for that undertaking, and on what terms such person or persons would be willing to come. Mr. *Lucas's* brother has had some discourse on that subject with Mr. *Allen*, but as your Lordship has usually been present at those boards, you will be better able to talk with Mr. *Allen*; and the account you send us will be more satisfactory. And as Mr. *Allen* is very understanding in those matters, whatever lights you can get from him, which I find he is not backward to communicate, may be of service to us.

Your Lordship can conclude nothing with Mr. *Allen*, but only get the best lights you can:

† This is the celebrated *Ralph Allen*, Esq; of *Bath*.

for

for we are at the same time making two other enquiries of the same nature, and intend to employ him whom we apprehend to be most capable of executing the work, and who will come on the most reasonable terms.

As I know how much your Lordship has the interest of this kingdom, and in particular the success of the work at heart, I need not press you to undertake the trouble we desire you to be at.

It will be of service to us to have an answer with all convenient speed, that we may be able to determine on somewhat before the season advances too far. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* *To Sir William Chapman.*

SIR,

Dublin, Feb. 19. 1736.

I Am almost ashamed to write to you so long after the receipt of the letter you favoured me with, together with the resolutions of our corresponding society, in favour of Mr. *Hansard*. But I was then in the country, and unfortunately mislaid your letter, and have but lately found it: the resolutions I immediately communicated to the society, where, though they were of weight, yet they had not all the success I heartily wished they might have had in his favour. For my part I did him all the service I could.

* Merchant in *London*,

We

We are very much obliged to you and the other gentlemen of the society for so heartily espousing our interest ; I am sure what our charter society are labouring after, is the most rational push that has been made for establishing the protestant religion more universally in this kingdom, than it has hitherto been. And I hope that through the blessing of God, and the assistance of charitable persons in *England*, joined with our endeavours here, there will be a sensible change made here in a course of some years.

I am very glad of this opportunity of renewing a correspondence with so worthy a gentleman, whom I had the happiness to know in *England*.

I must beg of you and the other gentlemen who are so kind as to correspond with us in our design, to promote as much as in you lies, the contributions of well disposed persons in *England*, that we may make our views the more extensive. And I have no doubt but if we are once able to set on foot about 20 working schools, in the several distant parts of the kingdom, and put them into a right method, we shall meet with support and encouragement here from the legislature.

I am, &c.

• *To the Bishop of Derry.*

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 19. 1736.

AT our last meeting of the charter society we had before us the minutes of the last meeting of our corresponding members in *Lond n*, with an account of their having appointed Mr. *Cole* a salary of 80 *l. per ann.* for officiating as secretary, and soliciting for us. There is no doubt that what they did was pursuant to a desire we formerly made to them to chuse such a secretary as they thought proper, and to appoint him what salary they judged reasonable, to be paid out of the monies collected in *England*. However as we had given our secretary here but 50 *l. per ann.* it occasioned some heat amongst us. I said what I could to pacify them, that we were very much obliged to the gentlemen there for their kind assistance; that if we had any misunderstanding with them it would very much obstruct our subscriptions there, and that what they had done would oblige them in honour to be the more diligent in raising contributions for our aid, since 80 *l.* would make a very large deduction out of 220 *l.* annual subscriptions that Mr. *Hansford* had obtained in *England* before his return, and which we did not find had been yet enlarged: so that upon the whole I prevented their coming to any rash resolution, and

• *Dr. Rundle.*

especially

especially upon my promising to write to your Lordship upon the subject.

I could heartily wish they had made the secretary a less appointment, but I much fear it would be a dangerous step to desire our correspondents to make an alteration in what they have done.

And though some here were of opinion that one commissioned by us to make collections at *London* would want no other help to obtain large contributions, yet I am fully persuaded, that without being recommended or introduced by some gentlemen of weight, and having the way first prepared for him, such a person would not so easily obtain admission, nor meet with the same encouragement. And besides, gentlemen among their acquaintance have those frequent opportunities of opening the nature and probable good effects of our design, that a meer secretary at a single audience could not possibly promise himself. As this is the case, I think it absolutely necessary to court the assistance of those gentlemen, and to get as many more as are willing to join with them, and think we must avoid whatever may offend those who have already engaged to assist us.

I have told your Lordship what others have said, and what are my sentiments in this affair: your Lordship who is on the spot will best judge what is most proper to be done, and will accordingly either wholly conceal what has happened here, or communicate so much as you think may be without damage to our design communicated. And you will be so kind as afterwards to write me
such

such a letter on the occasion, as I may lay before the society here.

Your Lordship knows how ignorant we are here of what passes in *London*, that I should be thankful for a little intelligence from thence.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the London Society.

Gentlemen,

Dublin, Mar. 8. 1736.

I Have been favoured with your letter relating to the disputed election at *Londonderry*, and think you are acting very honourably in endeavouring to support your rights and privileges there, and was in hopes that I might have had interest enough in the council to have both elections declared void, that the citizens and freeholders of *Derry* might have proceeded to another election, when they fully understood what was your sense about that affair; but I found there was such a number of privy counsellors come prepossessed about that election, that there was no room for opposing so great a torrent. And I rather think your surest way of supporting your privileges, will be by due course of law, if things should take a wrong turn at another election.

I can assure you I have always had a disposition to serve you, and maintain your privileges
to

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to the utmost of my power; and shall on all
proper occasions shew that I am so disposed.

I am, &c.

* *To the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

My Lord, *— Dublin, Mar. 8. 1736.*

THough I am late in my congratulations on
your Grace's promotion to the see of *Can-*
terbury, yet I am behind none in my heartiness
and sincerity. I am glad to hear from *England*
that your character, learning, and prudence has
made all parties well pleased with your advance-
ment. And I question not but your caution
and temper will be of great service to the
Church, at a time when she seems to be so vio-
lently attacked on all sides. I pray God to direct
you in that high station, and grant that you may
long enjoy it to the benefit both of Church
and State.

I am, my Lord, &c.

* *Dr. Potter.*

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Mar. 17. 1736.

I Have lately received a letter from Lord *Cavan*, renewing his application for the government of *Derry* upon the present vacancy, with the condition of giving up 400 *l. per ann.* of his present pension. Your Grace remembers what then past, and knows how serviceable he is in the House of Lords.

How the affair of the Hospital stands I do not know, but if Colonel *Ticbbsurn* be thought of for it, I believe the several candidates on the late vacancies might all be made easy; and I cannot but wish my Lord *Cavan* were considered, or we may find the want of him in the session of parliament. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To Mr. Walter Cary.

SIR,

Dublin, Mar. 26. 1737.

I Received yours of the 8th, and am glad to hear Mr. *Conduit* has delivered in to the Lords of the Treasury his report. Your postscript about his relapse, has somewhat alarmed me, but I hope the account we have since had in the prints, that he is recovered, will hold true.

Two tuns of our copper half-pence are arrived here, and four tun more has been shipped some time, which we hope speedily to receive; and since that a tun and half more. As soon as we have received about 2000 pounds worth, which we compute will answer the wants of *Dublin*, we shall issue a proclamation about their circulating. *Dean Swift* has raised some ferment about them here, but people of sense are very well satisfied of the want and goodness of them. I must beg the continuance of your good offices both as to the silver and gold, and to push on coining the copper as fast as may be.

We all talk of an exchange of places between the Dukes of *Dorset* and *Devonshire*. I hope it is to the satisfaction of our present Lord Lieutenant; but I fear I shall be a loser in my interest at the Castle by the exchange.

I thank you for your kind compliments, and in return wish you all health and happiness,
and

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and shall, as you give me leave, trouble you on occasion, for what may be of service to this country. I am,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 9. 1737.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 2d instant; and as his Majesty has thought fit to ease you of the fatigue of our government, I am glad he has been pleased to restore you to your former station.

I have heard from others a very good character of the Duke of *Devonshire*, but it is a great satisfaction to me to hear it so fully confirmed by your Grace.

I have not the honour to be personally known to our new Lord Lieutenant, and shall therefore be obliged to your Lordship, if you will please to speak to him about me as you shall think proper; and his Grace may depend on my poor assistance in whatever may promote his Majesty's service here, and the true interest of this kingdom.

We are very much obliged to your Grace that you quit us with an intention still to promote our good by your interest on the other side of the water: *and I am sure we want from time to time such powerful patrons to help and protect us.*

I re-

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 209

I return your Grace my most hearty thanks for the many civilities and favours I have met with from you, in the course of your government; and shall always own it as a great addition to them, that you are pleased to give me leave to continue a correspondence with your Grace, and to apply to you for your assistance on proper occasions. '

I am, your Grace's, &c.

P. S. I find Mr. *Dillon Wye's* affair is not yet completed. If, as I fear, it cannot be done before your Grace entirely quits the management of *Irish* affairs, I should be glad your Grace would recommend it to our new Lord Lieutenant, and, if you shall think proper, recommend him at the same time to be a gentleman at large to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, that he may have the better chance to be remembered.

To the Lords Justices of Ireland.

My Lords, *Piccadilly, Apr. 18. 1737.*

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased by letters patent under the great seal of *Great Britain*, dated the 9th instant, to appoint me Lord Lieutenant of his kingdom of *Ireland*, I take this opportunity to acquaint your Excellencies therewith, and that there is inserted in the said letters patent, a clause continuing your Excellencies to be Lords Justices of that kingdom, during my absence, with the same powers and privileges, as were granted by letters patent under the great seal of *Ireland*, appointing you to be Lords Justices in the absence of the late Lord Lieutenant.

It is a sensible pleasure to me that your Excellencies are continued in the government of *Ireland*, as during your former administration, your Excellencies conducted the affairs of that kingdom with ability and integrity, and with zeal and affection to his Majesty's person and government: I assure myself that the honour and interest of his Majesty, and the welfare and prosperity of his subjects, will be the constant care and concern of your Excellencies, and I shall on all occasions make a faithful representation to his Majesty of your zeal and regard for his service.

I de-

I desire to hear frequently from your Excellencies concerning all matters relating to his Majesty's service, and that you will order the proper officers to lay before you, as soon as may be, the following particulars, *viz.*

- I. An account of the present state of the revenue, and of the expense of the management thereof, each distinguished under its proper head.
- II. The establishment both civil and military of the expense of his Majesty's government, as it now stands, with the particular dates, as far as the same can be collected, of the time when every particular charge was brought upon the establishment.
- III. A list of the officers both civil and military, in his Majesty's service, with the dates of their respective patents, (distinguishing those that are for life or lives, during good behaviour, and during pleasure) Warrants, and commissions.
- IV. A list of all the officers upon the establishment of half-pay, with the dates of their commissions, and an account also, as far as the same can be collected, of their ages and places of residence.
- V. A state of his Majesty's regiments of foot, horse, and dragoons in *Ireland*, with their complements; a state of the cloathing, off-reckonings, effectives, &c. together with a list of the present quarters of the army.

VI. A list or lists of the governors and custodes rotulorum of the several counties of *Ireland*, of the justices of the peace, deputy lieutenants, and officers of the militia, together with a list of the independent companies and troops of militia.

All which several accounts and lists I desire your Excellencies will be pleased to transmit to me as soon as conveniently you can.

Having appointed Mr. *Edward Walpole* to be my chief secretary, I desire your Excellencies will favour him with your correspondence on all proper occasions.

I am, my Lords,

With great truth,

Your Excellencies,

Most faithful humble servant,

DEVONSHIRE.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 28. 1737.

I Have the honour of your Grace's of the 25th past, by Mr. *De Ioncourt*; and since his arrival we have had a linnen board, and have furnished him and his brother with money to go with their workmen to *Dundalk*, where we have fixed this new manufacture †, which I hope will turn to good account to this nation, and deserve our further encouragement. I shall still be ready to give them what further support may be necessary upon your Grace's recommendation, and shall always be proud to receive your Grace's commands.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To Horace Walpole, Esq;

SIR,

Dublin, Apr. 28 1737.

MR. *De Ioncourt* has lately brought me the favour of yours of the 4th instant. On account of your former recommendation, I did him what service I could at the linnen board, where we agreed with him and his brother on the terms

* This manufactory now is in a very flourishing state.

for

for which they are to carry on the cambrick manufacture; and gave one of the brothers money to go to *France* and bring over skilful workmen. Before his return we had fixed upon *Dundalk* for the place to settle that manufacture in, with the approbation of his brother, and since his return we have advanced money to send the workmen thither to begin their business.

And whatever support I can give them at the board shall not be wanting. And I have great hopes this manufacture will turn out well to the great advantage of this kingdom, which must in the end be to the advantage of *England*.

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 28. 1737.

IT was with great pleasure that I saw your Grace's letter to the Lords Justices, notifying his Majesty's having appointed you Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

The great character your Grace has from every body, satisfies me we shall be happy under your administration, if it be not our own fault.

I have made it my endeavour to serve his Majesty faithfully here, and shall always labour to promote his interest and honour, and the prosperity of his subjects; and am glad that I and the other Lords Justices have been rightly represented
to

to your Grace on that head: and I dare answer for them as well as myself, that we shall do our utmost to make your administration here easy.

Beside those publick letters you are pleased to encourage us to write, there will be occasions when it may be for the service of his Majesty and the good of this kingdom, that I should give your Grace an account of my particular sense of affairs, which I hope you will allow me the liberty to write to your Grace. I can promise that I will never knowingly mislead you, and your Grace will always be judge of what I propose †.

I am glad your Grace has appointed Mr. *Edward Walpole* your secretary, whom, beside the universal good character he supports, I have had the pleasure of knowing here.

I shall always be very proud of receiving your Grace's commands, and beg leave to subscribe myself,

My Lord, &c.

† His Grace's administration was the happiest, the longest, and perhaps the most useful that was ever known in *Ireland*, since the House of *Hanover* came to the crown, which was greatly owing to the confidence he placed (advised so to do by his good friend Sir *Robert Walpole*) in my Lord Primate. My Lord Primate died in this administration, but had gone through three sessions of parliament, without losing as it is best remembered, a single government question; but at the same time this is observed, be it also recollected, that his Grace of *Devonshire* did greatly strengthen his own hands, and by that means those of the government, by a double alliance in marriage with the powerful family of *Porchester*, who then had great weight, and now are of still greater consequence in that kingdom. This alliance, no doubt, contributed much to make things go easy then, as it did afterwards during the short administration of that amiable, most worthy, and truly noble personage, the last Duke of *Devonshire*.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 7. 1737.

I Heartily thank your Grace for your favourable recommendation of me to the Duke of *Devonshire*. I think I may venture to say he will never find me aiming at any job-work, and that he may depend on my always promoting his Majesty's service, and the ease of his Grace's administration, to the utmost of my power.

I am likewise obliged to your Lordship for your kindness to Mr. *Dillon Wye*, and hope somewhat may offer to be done in his favour by my Lord Lieutenant.

It is very kind in your Grace, and agreeable to the treatment I have always met with from you, to give me leave to apply to you on proper occasions.

I cannot help acquainting your Grace, that we yesterday signed a proclamation for giving currency to the new half-pence, after a most tedious course of delays and difficulties; from what quarter you may easily guess: *and I hope his affair will very much sink the popularity of Dean Swift in this city, where he openly set himself in opposition to what the government was doing.* I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord, *Dublin, May 10. 1737.*

I Have been several times asked by many of the subscribers to the popery tracts, when they would be published, and as I hear nothing about them this *May*, when your Lordship in your last seemed to think they would be published, I must again enquire of you when we may hope for them.

I did intend to have waited on your Lordship and my other friends in *England* this spring, but it was so late before our new Lord Lieutenant was declared, that I must lay aside all thoughts of such a journey this year.

I shall be ready to encourage the buying Mr. *Serce's* book here so far as I can; but we are less given to buy books here than can be imagined.

We have endeavoured during the interval of parliament, to keep our clergy quiet about agistment, in hopes some reasonable composition might have been thought of, but I cannot find that any of the laity have troubled themselves about it, or are disposed to come into any thing which we might propose as reasonable. And I fear if we should propose any thing, it would create the same ferment as they raised last sessions, so that I am very apprehensive the parliament may push at some bill which may strip the clergy of a great part

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part of their legal dues: and I do not see my possibility of making a stand here; so that our whole hope is in the protection of his Majesty, by throwing out any unreasonable bill in the council of *England*. For my part I shall do what I can to prevent any bill of that nature coming into either house, but with what success I cannot tell.

If we are attacked, we must beg the hearty assistance of our friends in *England*; every body gives us a very good character of our new Lord Lieutenant, so that I hope we shall live easy under his administration. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* *To the Bishop of Litchfield.*

My Lord,

Dublin, May 10. 1737.

IT was with great pleasure that I received your Lordship's. I am very much obliged to you for your civilities to the Bishop of *Elphin*, and am satisfied if he had staid longer in town, your Lordship would have had more full proofs of his being a person of learning.

I am very glad your Lordship is willing to throw a veil over any misunderstandings that have happened betwixt us formerly. † I can assure you that I have all along been so sensible that in

* Dr. *Smallbrooke*, who had been removed from St. *David*.

† See the Primate's former letters of recommendation, where he always names the Bishop of St. *David*s first for the see of *Dublin*.

that

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that affair all appearances have been so much against me, that I have never had the least anger or resentment on account of any warmth you may have expressed on that occasion, and I shall be very glad to have a correspondence renewed between two old friends.

I was in hopes I should have had an opportunity of waiting upon you in person this spring at *London*, but the appointing a new Lord Lieutenant was delayed so long, that I have laid aside all thoughts of that journey at present.

I thank your Lordship for your excellent charge, and am sorry to find that you are infested with popish emissaries in *England* as we are in *Ireland*.

My spouse gives her duty to your Lordship, and both of us our service to your good lady.

I am, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 16. 1737.

I Have been honoured with your Grace's of the 5th instant, and have written by this post to the Duke of *Devonshire* on the two points your Grace directed.

I have desired the favour of him to make Mr. *Gardiner* a privy councillor, and given him the just character he deserves, and for further information have referred to your Grace. As I could not tell but the King's letter on this occasion might

might be kept to be brought over by his Grace, I desired it might be sent over as soon as his Grace pleases, if he complies with my request; particularly that he might be of service if any dispute should arise about a proclamation for lowering our gold.

On which subject I have likewise written to his Grace, telling him how forward that affair is on the other side of the water, and desiring it may be dispatched as soon as he pleases, that the rustle which such a reduction must cause, whenever it is done, may be quite over before the session of our parliament draws near. I have likewise desired his Grace that his Majesty's orders on that head may be very clear and express, that we may not be troubled with any delays or difficulties here. I have no doubt but your Grace is sensible why I desire this, from many things that have happened under your Grace's administration.

I have referred the Duke of *Devonshire* to your Grace to be fully informed how this affair of the coin stands, and what has been done in *England* about it, and where it now rests. If your Grace would be so good as to order Mr. *Cary* to give his Lordship a copy of the memorial to his Majesty on that head, I think his Grace would sufficiently understand the merits of the cause.

I am very much obliged to your Grace, and most heartily thank you for beginning a correspondence between my Lord Lieutenant and me, and your kind intentions to cultivate it: and I hope my behaviour to my Lord Lieutenant will be
such

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such as to answer what you are pleased to represent to him he may expect from me.

I cannot conclude without acquainting your Grace that notwithstanding all the opposition and clamour of Dean *Swift*, the papists, and other discontented or whimsical persons, our new copper half-pence circulate, and indeed are most greedily received. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 16. 1737.

YOUR Grace will be so good as to excuse my putting you in mind of an affair now depending in the Treasury, relating to the reduction of our gold. We are in the last distress for want of silver in all the lower parts of business, there being a profit of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by bringing *Portugal* gold here rather than silver, and the same loss by carrying gold from hence rather than silver, so that what silver we had has been still exporting, and the return for our exports have been still made in gold: this our condition we represented to his Majesty from the government and council, when his Grace the Duke of *Dorset* was here last, and our representation was referred to the council, and from thence to the Treasury, and so to the officers of the mint, where it has rested by the sickness of Mr. *Conduit*; but as he
is

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out any knowledge of business, or particular attachment to his Majesty's service, merely for being members of either House of Parliament; but we want such an one as Mr. *Gardiner* there, to help to keep others in order, as he is most zealously attached to his Majesty by affection as well as by interest, and is a thorough man of business, and of great weight in this country; and I find he will not be the first in his post of deputy that has been a member of the privy council. And if your Grace pleases, I should be glad the King's letter were sent as soon as you think proper, for his admission, that he may be of the council when the reduction of the gold comes on; though I think, if his Majesty's commands are very express on that occasion, none will presume to make the least opposition.

I have formerly troubled the Duke of *Dorset* about Mr. *Gardiner's* affair, and to his Grace I refer your Lordship to be more fully informed of Mr. *Gardiner's* character, and of what service he may be to his Majesty in the council.

I beg pardon for having trespassed so long on your Grace's patience, but I hope from your own goodness and from my sincere intention to serve his Majesty in what I have written, I may obtain your Grace's excuse. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To

To Mrs. Wall.

MADAM,

Dublin, May 17. 1737.

I Have received yours of the 10th, and have by this post written to the Bishop of *Peterborough**, to secure his favour for your son †. There has for some time been very little correspondence between the Duke of *Newcastle* and me, so that I did not think it proper to write to him on this occasion. I heartily wish your son good success. I am glad to hear your daughter is better than she has been. My spouse and I are well, God be thanked, and give our service to you and your family.

I am, Madam, &c.

* Dr. *Clavering*, at the same time Canon of *Christ Church*.

† This was for a Law Faculty Place in *Christ Church, Oxford*.

To

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord, *Dublin, May 24. 1737.*

AS your Grace was pleased to honour us with your presence at the first opening of our charter society, and accept of being our president, and encourage us by your generous benefaction, you will pardon my desiring one favour more of your Grace, which is to recommend us to the favour and protection of our new Lord Lieutenant, and to join with his Grace in recommending us to his Majesty's bounty. His Lordship has already been spoke to on that subject, and is well disposed to assist us, but your Grace's interposition with him will have a weight much superior to any application that has already been made to him. And your joint recommendations to his Majesty cannot fail of procuring us his bounty.

His Majesty has been formerly acquainted with our intentions, and expressed his approbation of our design. Her Majesty has likewise been applied to, and is disposed to assist us with her bounty, but as I am informed, is willing rather to follow his Majesty's example than to be before hand with him. And there are several persons of quality and worth about the court, who have expressed their readiness to follow the royal example.

Your Grace most thoroughly knows the unhappy ignorance and bigotry to popery under which the greatest part of this nation labours; and the ex-

P. cessive

cessive idleness they are addicted to. And I am sure the push now made by this society in erecting working schools for the education of the children of poor papists, as well as of the meanest of the protestants, both in christian knowledge and some useful business, is the most rational method that has yet been attempted to bring about any reformation in this nation.

And we find that as our design is more known here and our fund increases, gentlemen from the several parts of the kingdom are daily making proposals of giving us land and other assistance to settle such working schools on their estates.

And I make no doubt but when we are once fallen into a well settled method of managing these schools, and have so far multiplied them that the good effects of them are visible in the several distant parts of the kingdom, the Commons here will very readily assist the good design with an annual fund.

But this must be a work of time, and will require the assistance of voluntary contributions to bring about, which cannot be better promoted than by his Majesty's gracious example; which I hope will not be wanting upon your Grace's and our new Lord Lieutenant's intercession.

We are printing an account of our proceedings from our first establishment, which as soon as finished shall wait on your Grace. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord, *Dublin, Jun. 7. 1737.*

I Have had the honour of your Grace's of the 14th past, encouraging me to give your Lordship my particular sense of any affair that may occur here.

I am very much obliged to your Grace for this liberty, which I assure your Grace I shall not make use of but in what I apprehend may be for his Majesty's service, and for your Grace's ease and honour. Upon the assurances his Grace the Duke of *Dorset* gave me, that your Lordship would not be offended, if I offered my best advice on occasion, I made bold to trouble your Grace about Mr. *Gardiner's* being made privy counsellor here, and about obtaining his Majesty's commands relating to the lowering the value of the gold coins here current, which I hope your Grace will think of when you find a proper season.

I have been applied to by Dr. *St. George* who was chaplain to the Duke of *Dorset*, to serve in the same capacity to your Grace. He has always been well affected to his Majesty and his family. And I hope your Grace will not fill up the list of chaplains before your arrival here, that there may be room for him and several other worthy clergymen who have not yet applied, but I am confident will, when we have the pleasure to see your Grace here.

We have in a publick letter given your Grace an account how the affair of Mr. *Nugent* and Capt. *Marguire* stands. As for the latter, I believe things may be so managed as to prevent any farther proceedings against him, but the papists here have for some time been so insolent, and there is in general a disposition among protestants and papists to insult magistrates for doing their duty, that we think it proper for preserving the peace of the country, to prosecute any persons indifferently that demand satisfaction of any magistrate for putting the laws in execution. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord

Dated, Jun. 18. 1737.

I have had the honour of your Grace's of the 10th inst. and thank your Lordship for your command about our coin, and recommending it to Sir *Robert Worsley*. As the speaker is now in the country, and I find my Lord Chancellor is unwilling to do any thing in that affair without Mr. *Spencer*'s concurrence being to it as well as ours, if his Majesty's commands on that subject come to us a little after the middle of next month, it will be time enough; for it will be of service to have a proclamation issued here at once, without giving the disaffected any previous time for clamour.

I thank

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 229

I thank your Grace likewise for your kindness to Mr. *Gardiner*. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Jun 18. 1737.

IT is always with great pleasure that I have the honour of your Grace's commands. We here were very well pleased with the Duke of *Dorset* for our governor, upon repeated experience of his behaviour amongst us: but we receive from all hands so good a character of the Duke of *Devonshire*, whom his Majesty has pleased to appoint to succeed him, that we have no doubt of our being equally happy under his administration: and I am the more confirmed in it by your Grace's authority from your personal knowledge of his Lordship.

I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the good impressions you and other my friends in *England* have been pleased to make on his Grace in my favour. And I can undertake to assure your Grace, that whatever assurances you may have given his Lordship of my hearty zeal for his Majesty's service, and readiness to make his administration here easy, by the best advice and assistance I can give him, shall be fully answered to the utmost of my power. And it is a great pleasure to me to know on what footing I stand with our new governor.

P 3

I ly

I lye under those repeated obligations to your Grace, that it is the utmost satisfaction to me that you are pleased to think that I have constantly acted here for his Majesty's service and the publick good, since I am sure it would give your Grace a great deal of uneasiness if I failed of my duty in those points; and there is no person by whom I more desire my conduct here should be approved than by your Grace. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord,

Dublin, July 22. 1737.

WHEN *Dunleer*, &c. was last vacant, I took the liberty to recommend for it, Dr. *St. Paul*, a very worthy man of learning, and well affected to his Majesty, and of some standing in the Church. It was then bestowed on Mr. *Malloy*, who is since dead. I beg leave to renew my recommendations in favour of Dr. *St. Paul*, whom if your Excellency shall prefer, it will make a vacancy in the vicarage of *Carlingsford*, which is in my gift, and which I am ready to bestow as your Grace pleases to command. But if it be not taking too much upon me, I would in that case recommend for the vicarage of *Carlingsford* Mr. *Hanover Sterling*, who is tutor to the Master of Rolls children, and one whom he would gladly provide for, and who is a young man

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 23r
man of worth and good principles. Your Grace's
favour on this occasion, will be esteemed a great
obligation on,

My Lord, &c.

P. S. I think it proper to acquaint your Grace
that Mr. *Malloy* was possessed of the treasurership
of *Christ Church* as well as *Dunleer*, yet they
have no relation to one another, and probably
never were possessed by the same person before.

To the Reverend Mr. Bowes.

My Lord, *Dublin, July 23. 1737.*

WHereas Mr. *Woolsey* informs me his per-
son is in danger in the neighbourhood of
Dundalk, where he is obliged to go to let his
tythes, I desire you would to the utmost of your
power protect his person, whilst he behaves him-
self harmlessly and prudently.

I am, Sir, &c.

111 L E T T E R S B Y

To Sir Robert Walpole.

My Lord, *Dublin, Aug. 9. 1737.*

I Am very sorry for the occasion I have to trouble you. But as it is what the King's interest and the peace of the publick here are very much concerned in, I doubt not of your excuse for my so doing.

You have heard from others of the warmth of the House of Commons last session against the demands made by the clergy of agistment, and probably may have read the votes passed there on that occasion.

Several of the clergy had sued for agistment, and the courts of justice here had determined in their favour, and the claim in general was so established, that the only controversy in the several suits for some time, had been about the number of cattle, and the quota to be paid for them: it has been decided to be due by common law; it has indeed been said on the other side, that the claim is new, and so it is in some parts of the kingdom, but has been regularly paid in the north, where things have been best and soonest settled. But the case of the clergy here is very different from that in *England*, which has been the very antient usage is hard to say; but since the reformation, whilst the lands were mostly in popish hands, the clergy took what they could get thankfully, and very few ever went
near

near their livings to do duty. That I do not look upon law to have had a free course here till since the reformation, and from thence to have gradually come to the knowledge of people. Without this tythe there are whole parishes where there is no provision for the minister: but we do not desire to be judges, but that our rights may stand on the same bottom as those of other subjects, and the judges not be intimidated by votes of either House of Parliament from doing us justice, if we seek for it.

As a great part of the gentry entered into associations not to pay for agistment to the clergy, and to make a common purse in each county to support any one there that should be sued for agistment, and were understood by the common people every where to be ready to distress the clergy all manner of ways, in their other rights, if they offered to sue for agistment, it was thought adviseable to hinder as much as we Bishops could, any of the clergy from carrying on or commencing any suits on that head for a time; and the more so, as several persons among the Commons of more wisdom and temper, promised to think of some reasonable accommodation in this affair against another session.

But though the clergy have been quiet, and behaved themselves during this interval with a temper that has surpris'd their adversaries, yet I cannot find any of the laity have thought of any the least reasonable method of compounding matters, but the bulk of them reckon they have by the votes made last session carried this point and
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are thereby animated to make new attacks on other rights of the clergy. I have in vain represented to several of them that in the south and west of *Ireland* by destroying the tithe of agistment, they naturally discourage tillage, and thereby lessen the number of people, and raise the price of provisions, and render those provinces incapable of carrying on the linnen manufacture, for which they so much envy the north of this kingdom.

It is certain that by running into cattle the numbers of people are decreasing in those parts, and most of their youth out of business, and disposed to list in foreign service for bread, as there is no employment for them at home, where two or three hands can look after some hundreds of acres stocked with cattle, and by this means a great part of our churches are neglected, in many places five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent, who perhaps with all his tithes scarce gets an hundred a year.

I must on this occasion not only observe the illegality of these associations, but the danger of them to the government, and especially to any acts of parliament passed in *England* relating to this country, which may be esteemed hardships here, since I do not well see, if this humour goes on, how such acts can be put in execution here. And how far and to what other purposes such associations may in time extend, I do not pretend to judge, but I find in some counties they already begin to form associations against what they own
due

due to the clergy, but they are encouraged by the success of this first attempt to go on to further steps. The humour of clans and confederacies is neither so well understood nor felt in *England* as it is here.

But by discourses dropt among people and by some papers handed about, there are other undoubted rights of the clergy, that are designed to be voted away one after another, or taken away by new laws, if they are permitted to go on, and I find we Bishops are threatened to have our fines if not part of our estates taken from us. I need not on this occasion observe what a support the Bishops with the weight of their estates and power are to the crown, both here and in *England*; but I must observe that they are of more immediate consequence here, to keep up the just dependence of this nation on the crown and kingdom of *England*, which too many here are disposed, if possible, to throw off, daily complaining of it as an almost insupportable burthen.

I cannot accuse the bulk of the protestants except the *Scots* in the north here, of being enemies to episcopacy and the established clergy as such, but some gentlemen have let their lands so high, that without robbing the clergy of their just dues, they are satisfied their rents can hardly be paid; and others fall in with them, that they may be able to raise their lands as high; and the controversy here is, not whether the farmer shall be eased of an unreasonable burthen, but whether the parson shall have his due, or the landlord a greater rent. Some hope they might come in for
plunder

plunder, if the Bishops were stripped, and most of the needy gentry here envy to see the Bishops by a proper frugality, though not without a decent hospitality easy in their circumstances.

Against any attacks of this nature we shall prepare to make as good a provision for defence as we can; we shall not be wanting in our endeavours with those of weight in the House, and that are capable of any moderation, to prevent any new attempts on the rights of the clergy, without bringing on an attack by hastily raising a clamour that we are going to be attacked. But our great and only powerful defence under the divine providence, is from the protection of his Majesty, from whose goodness we would hope to be defended in our just rights in common with our fellow subjects.

And I would hope that if some discouragement from the crown were given to what is so unreasonable and unjust itself, and must raise the greatest heats and animosities amongst us, and give the utmost encouragement to the papists to see protestants so violently attacking their own clergy; and that passing the next sessions quietly would with such discountenances very much cool and balk the designs of the ill intentioned, I cannot but make it my request, that you would be so kind as to recommend us to his Majesty's protection, which he has graciously declared in his speeches to parliament he would afford our brethren of *England*, and that when my Lord Lieutenant comes to receive his instructions from his Majesty before his
setting

setting out for his government here, he may be directed by his Majesty to signify in what way shall be thought most proper, that the clergy may enjoy their legal rights, and that his Majesty will be graciously disposed to protect them therein from all unjust attacks.

By a paper of queries handed about it looks as if some gentlemen designed to have a committee appointed to examine into the behaviour of the Bishops and clergy in their pastoral cures: I must own we are not saints, nor are we the greatest of sinners; but what a committee set on foot by such as have the views there is reason to fear too many have, may vote concerning our conduct, is easily guessed in general; and I hope will make no bad impression against us with the unprejudiced. But at the same time I cannot but heartily wish that these measures may be prevented, which I have great reason to believe are set on foot from *England*, and designed to be followed there, if they meet with success and encouragement here,

Sir, your humble servant, &c.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 9. 1737.

I Am satisfied there is no occasion of suggesting to your Grace, that the Church of *England* and *Ireland* are so interwoven in point of interest, that one cannot suffer, but the other will soon fall into the same distress. Your own goodness and concern for a sister church, would sufficiently engage you to help us in our distress, though we were sure the example would not be followed on your side of the water.

This makes me apply to your Lordship in our present and our apprehended distress. *The House* of Commons here attacked the tithe of agistment last session, and by their votes have so far intimidated the Judges and the Clergy, that they have carried on no suits since, and especially to prevent any further ill consequences; as the gentry here have almost universally entered into an association to support any person sued on that account by a common purse in every county; and as they threatened to distress the clergy in all their other rights, if they offered to sue for agistment. But though some were for venturing all this, and suing for what in the courts here has been declared to be their right, yet as some grave men in that House promised to think of some temper to reconcile the laity and clergy on that point by some reasonable composition to be enacted this session, we prevailed
on

on all the clergy to sit quiet. But instead of any such proposal, the generality of the laity are encouraged to make farther attempts on the rights of the clergy; and several in their discourses and some queries that are handed about in writing seem to design taking away some undoubted rights of the clergy, supposing the tithe of agistment not due in some parts of the kingdom where it has not been demanded till lately, and among other things they seem to design taking away from Bishops, if not part of their lands, yet at least all fines. How much the crown would suffer, if such things go on, by losing the weight the Bishops must have, by their estates and authority at present, I need only suggest; what I have to desire in behalf of myself and brethren, both on the bench and off of it, is that you would represent our present state to his Majesty and the ministry, that my Lord Lieutenant when he comes soon to receive his instructions from his Majesty before his coming hither, may be directed to let it be known here to his Majesty's servants and others, that it his Majesty's intention to support the clergy in their just rights, as he has been graciously pleased to intimate in some of his speeches in *England*, and that he will take it ill of those who shall attempt to raise heats and animosities here between the laity and the clergy. I have wrote to the same purpose to Sir *Robert Walpole*, but I make no doubt but your Grace's representations on our behalf will have a much greater weight than any suggestions of mine.

My

My Lord Lieutenant will come to *London* soon after the 20th instant, to receive his Majesty's instructions. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Aug. 16. 1737.

THE countenance and friendship I have met with from your Grace ever since I came hither, makes me give you this new trouble.

The clergy here were last session of parliament attacked in their rights by the House of Commons, who passed several votes against them and their right to tithe of agistment. At the same time several serious men of that House gave us hopes that against the next session some temper might be found out to make that affair easy between the clergy and laity; but instead of any hopes of doing so, evil intentioned persons have raised a worse spirit against the clergy than had been raised then; and if one may guess by some words dropt by some persons, and by a paper privately handed about, some of them are disposed to strip the Bishops of some of their lands, and the rest if not all the clergy, of several of their uncontroverted rights. And till this spirit is laid, it is impossible to hope for any compromise about the affair of agistment. I am sure the oppressing
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the oppressing the Bishops and Clergy here, will be very much to the damage of the Crown, and we hope it is his Majesty's intention to defend us and our rights as well as our brethren in *England*. And though I hope it will not be found so easy a work here to run down the Clergy, as some imagine, yet I must own their great security, next under the Divine Providence, to be in his Majesty's protection; but it would be much better to prevent any such attempts and the heats they must occasion, than finally to defeat them.

I wrote to Sir *Robert Walpole* on this subject, and desired that our Lord Lieutenant might be instructed to let it be known here that it was his Majesty's full intention to protect the Clergy here in their present just rights, and that he should be offended with such as attempted to invade them. My request to your Grace is that you would join with Sir *Robert Walpole* in representing these matters to his Majesty, and obtaining such instructions to my Lord Lieutenant; and that you would in virtue of your particular friendship with my Lord Lieutenant, dispose him to be the patron of the Clergy here in their present unhappy situation, and engage him to let me from time to time apply to him in their behalf, as things shall occur. I can assure your Grace I shall make no other use of such liberty and encouragement, than to promote peace and quiet, and his Majesty's service in this kingdom. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord,

Dublin, Sept. 29. 1737.

I Have had the honour of your Grace's letter relating to the address to his Majesty delivered by the Lord Mayor and city of *Dublin*. I communicated the matter to my Lord Chancellor and Mr. Speaker, who agreed that it was most proper for my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint them that you had been so kind as immediately to deliver their address to the King, and that his Majesty received it very graciously, since we had sent it as the government, and that we could not now return the answer in that capacity. I therefore delivered your Lordships letter to my Lord Lieutenant, who sent for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and acquainted them with the contents of your Grace's letter, of which probably he may have sent your Grace advice.

The affair of reducing the gold has by the management of the bankers and remitters, and the whole popish party here, occasioned a great deal of heat. The former are very unwilling to part with so considerable a part of their profit, though it visibly tended to the ruin of the country, by running all our money into 4 *l.* pieces. I have in a particular manner been ill used on this occasion, and monstrous stories have been spread about to enrage the people.

It

It is possible some discontented people may endeavour to bring the affair into parliament, and make some reflecting votes on the council here, which by our constitution has a power to check the proceedings of both Lords and Commons, I think they will not be able to carry any vote on that point; but if they do, I am sure the only check here on their heat at any time will be taken away, except his Majesty is pleased to support the council. In the whole affair I am satisfied, the aim of several is to depress the *English* interest here, which the more some labour to depress, the more necessary will it be to support it here by his Majesty's authority.

As for myself, I make no difficulty of retiring if it may be of any use, and indeed have of late been so ill used in this affair, that nothing but his Majesty's service should hinder me from retiring.

The heats in this town begin to cool, and would have been over by this time, if they had not been artfully kept up for a handle in another place *. I am,

My Lord, &c.

* Such a malignant spirit had been raised on this occasion by Dean *Swift* and the bankers, that it was thought proper to lodge at the Primate's house an extraordinary guard of soldiers; but truth soon got the better of this delusion, and the people returned again to their senses. Dean *Swift* not long after this cruel, though feeble effort, this *telum imbellis sine ictu*, became one of his own meer doting *Struldbrugs*; an event which some people say he used to be apprehensive of in his more melancholy moments, and this way of thinking perhaps was the first motive to that noble charity, which to his great honour he founded in *Dublin* for lunatics and idiots.

LORD PRIMATE BOULTER. 245

We have got pretty well through the attacks on the Church here in bills ; but I cannot answer but the Commons may make some angry votes before their rising, particularly about agistment, on occasion of a clergyman having imprudently given notice to his parishioners to pay it on pain of being prosecuted. He is sensible of his error in not staying till the session was over, before giving notice ; but the affair having made a noise, may probably produce some votes.

I am satisfied our people are set on here by some correspondents in *England* ; we shall defend ourselves here as well as we can, but our last dependance is on the King and council in *England*.

We entertain great hopes here of an accommodation being concluded with you.

I heartily wish the Church may escape all attacks this session ; for I think every day it must be seen, that the Church is not attacked purely on it's own account.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Dorset.

My Lord,

Dublin, Feb. 11. 1737.

I Have very lately received your Grace's commands in favour of Mr. *Darcey*, to whom I shall very readily do all good offices in my power.

I take this occasion to thank your Lordship in my own name, and that of every honest and understanding person in this nation, for having at last brought about the lowering our gold here. Your Grace has no doubt been fully informed of the clamours raised against it, and the insult on the government by * *Dean Swift* on that occasion ; together with the petitions to the House of Commons, and the warm debates there on that subject.

I have had a great share of suffering on this account, as far as the most virulent papers, and the curses of a deluded and enraged multitude could go : but God be thanked, I am got safe through all. There had been no such usage of me, or opposition to so necessary a step, or insult of the populace, if those joined in power had acted with that courage that became governors. Though I must do them justice, that when it came to be debated in the House of Commons,

* On this occasion he hung out a black flag, as it was said, on the top of his Church of *St. Patrick's*, and caused a dumb peal to be rung, with the clappers of the bells muffled ; and was guilty of some other inflammatory fooleries ; but this peal in the end turned out to be the funeral or passing bells to his own political reputation.

they

they were not wanting in engaging their friends to stand by what the government had done.

The effect of this alteration is already felt in having guineas, half-guineas, and pistoles very common, instead of 4 l. pieces : and silver is in much greater plenty than it was ; and the clamour that had been raised is very near over.

I cannot conclude without thanking your Lordship for all the favours received during your government, and of still recommending myself to your protection.

I am, my Lord, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord,

Dublin, Apr. 12. 1738.

THE bearer is Mr. *Strain*, who has served two cures in my diocese ; in the first I found him placed by my predecessor, the second I removed him to. He behaved himself very well in both cures, without any reproach either as to his morals or prudence ; but as there were reports spread about the country that he was not in priest's orders, and as when called upon he was not able to give a satisfactory proof of his having been ordained by a deprived Bishop in *Scotland*, as he asserted he was, and that the instrument he produced of his having been so ordained was not sufficiently supported, there was a necessity of dismissing him from his cure.

But

But he says, one Mr. *Cockbourn*, who was a nonjuror, but since has taken the oaths, was present at his ordination, and can prove it, if at *London*; or if not, yet he thinks he can find those at *London*, that by their correspondence at *Edinburgh*, will be able to attest those proofs he can have from *Edinburgh*.

As he has thoughts of seeking his fortune in the *West Indies*, and is positive he can clear the imputation he lies under here, he begged me to write to your Lordship to give him an opportunity of vindicating his innocency before your Lordship; and if he does so, to recommend him to your Lordship to put him in a way of getting bread in some of our plantations. And as he has no crime laid to his charge, but pretending falsely to be in orders, if he is able to prove he is unjustly accused on that head, I cannot but in compassion desire your Lordship to be assistant to him. I am very tender of giving your Lordship any trouble of this nature, but as the case is uncommon, I hope you will have the goodness to excuse my writing to your Lordship in his behalf, if he appears innocent. I am,

My Lord, &c.

To the Duke of Devonshire.

My Lord, *Dublin, Apr. 18. 1738.*

THE bearer is Mr. *Norris*, who married a sister of my wife's; he is agent to Sir *James Wood*, and comes over to wait upon your Grace to solicit about a vacancy in Sir *James Wood's* regiment. I do not take upon me to meddle in that affair, but desire your Grace will be pleased to give him a favourable reception, and to do what you shall think most proper. I am,

My Lord, &c.

*To Dr. Butler *.*

SIR, *Dublin, Apr. 29. 1738.*

OUR old friend Mr. *Morgan* was taken ill with a dozing this day se'nnight, and continued pretty much so till he died on *Wednesday* night. Last night he was buried. He left a scrap of a will written in his own hand, by which he leaves to his sister *Catbarine Wynn*, alias *Gunn*, living near *Henley* in *Oxfordshire*, 100 guineas, to her heirs 100 guineas; for new casting two bells

* President of *Magdalen* college, *Oxford*, and Member of Parliament for that University.

at

at *Christ Church* 100*l.* to the new buildings at *Magdalen college* 100*l.*

As I know nothing where his sister lives, I desire you would be so kind as to learn where she lives, and acquaint her with it. But besides what he has left her in this will, as I never heard him talk of any other relation he had, she will be entitled, I suppose, to the rest of his estate; which in the whole may amount to 1200*l.* or better.

His papers have not yet been searched, when they have I shall acquaint you whether any other will is found: and send you a more exact account of his effects.

I shall take care to dispose of what few effects in goods he has left. What cloaths he has I believe may be given to the servants that attended him, if his sister thinks proper.

His funeral expences, doctor, surgeon, apothecary, &c. I shall discharge out of his effects, and any thing that appears due from him, which can be very little. I believe it will not be worth while to come over hither about his effects, since I shall take care to have his affairs as well looked after as any one from *England* can do; and the ballance shall be faithfully returned.

Any thing his sister thinks proper to order on this occasion, had better be sent to Mr. *Phillips* under cover to me.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Bishop of London.

My Lord, *Dublin, Apr. 28. 1738.*

THE trouble I give your Lordship is in favour of the bearer, Mr. *Norris*, a Bachelor of Arts, of this college. It seems he went over to *England* in expectation of some preferment, but has met with a disappointment; but could, if he was ordained, be provided with a chaplainship in one of the men of war designed for the *West Indies*, which he is willing to accept of. But as he is wholly a stranger to any of the Bishops of *England*, and to any one there to recommend him for orders, he has wrote to his friends here to obtain a letter, setting forth his character, that he may have the favour of being ordained. His tutor, Mr. *Cartwright*, who is a person of worth and honour, gives the following account of him under his hand :

Mr. *Norris* was my pupil, he has taken the degree of Bachelor, and has a testimonium to certify it : he behaved himself with diligence and virtue, during his residence in the college ; and since he left it, I am well assured his life has been innocent and industrious.

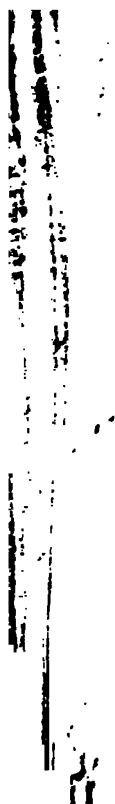
I find it is not many months since he left the college, and as his character is so well supported, and if he misses this opportunity, it may possibly be a long time before he finds any employment, I take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordship

To the Earl of Granard.

My Lord,

Dublin, May 4. 1738.

I Most heartily congratulate your Lordship on your new government, and make no doubt but it is on those honourable terms as make it agreeable to your Lordship. I thought I could hardly have had occasion to trouble your Lordship about any thing in so remote a part of the world; but it happens that my Chaplain Mr. *Congreve*, who is of a good family in *Staffordshire*, has an uncle in *New York*, in the service of the government, whose circumstances are somewhat particular. The person is Capt. *Charles Congreve*, who about 30 years ago was going for *New York*, Lieutenant and Adjutant, with his wife, family, and all his effects, and a number of recruits, and a brevet for a Captain's commission in one of the independent companies. In their passage they met a privateer, whom they engaged, and hoped to have got off in the night, but were betrayed by the master of the ship, who had insured the vessel. In the engagement the Captain lost his arm, and was obliged at his return to *New York*, by the expences of supporting himself, his family, and recruits, and other misfortunes to sell his commissions of Lieutenant and Adjutant, by which he lost the benefit of his brevet, and remained there without any commission till eight or nine years ago, when he was made Lieutenant by the recommendation of the
Earl



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